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AU221156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Feb 85 p 2

[CTK report: "International Scientific-Practical Conference Opened; on Perfecting the Cooperation of CEMA States"]

[Text] Bratislava -- The participants in the international scientific-practical conference, which opened 19 February in Bratislava, will be discussing the basic results, problems, and perfection of the cooperation of CEMA member-states in the sphere of investments. The event is organized by the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System (IIEP) in cooperation with the Central National Economy Institute in Bratislava. Almost 90 experts from eight CEMA member-countries are taking part in it. Representatives of the International Investment Bank, the Organization for Cooperation in the Production of Bearings, and the Interkhim and Interatomenergo international organizations are also present.

The participants in the 3-day international scientific-practical conference will voice their opinions on the main report in particular. Its text has been worked out on the basis of data supplied by the more than 40-man international collective in the IIEP. The document will receive its final formulation after suggestions are heard, in the form of reports and discussions. The conference program follows up the stipulations of the final document of the June 1984 Economic Summit Conference of CEMA member-countries. The document states that, as well as successes, there are also reserves to be tapped in the mutual economic cooperation of CEMA countries. This also applies to the sphere of investments, which shows several typical features. For instance, the sphere of prices reveals the adverse effect of the time differences between costs and results. This problem is due to the period of construction or, put more precisely, to the price of goods that dynamically develops and changes in the period from the time the investment is made until the finished product is achieved.

JOURNALISTS DISCUSS VICTORY DAY PREPARATIONS

AU221615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- A conference of chief editors of the central press organs of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries opened in Berlin on Wednesday, 20 February. Central to the event, in which NEUES DEUTSCHLAND is participating, are the experiences and projects of the fraternal organs in the journalistic preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and of the liberation of the peoples from the Nazi yoke, as well as topical tasks related to the common struggle for the strengthening of socialism and for peace.

Guenter Schabowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, was able to cordially welcome Viktor Afanasyev, chief editor of the Moscow PRAVDA and member of the CPSU Central Committee; Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of the Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU; Zdenek Horeni, chief editor of RUDE PRAVO and member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee; Janos Berecz, chief editor of the Budapest NEPSZABADSAG and member of the MSZMP Central Committee; Radoslaw Radev, first deputy chief editor of the Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO; Ion Mitran, chief editor of the Bucharest SCINTEIA; Lodongijn Tudev, chief editor of the Ulanbataar UNEN and member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party; Hong Ha, chief editor of the Hanoi NHAN DAN, and member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Pak Dzong-Sun, deputy chief editor of the Pyongyang NODONG SINMUM; Jorge Enrique Mendoza, chief editor of the Havana GRANMA and member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party; as well as other representatives and correspondents of the fraternal parties.

ZHIVKOV REPORT TO BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU210701 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 85 pp 1-5

[Report by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the BCP Central Committee Plenum, held on 12 and 13 February 1985, which was distributed in advance: "On Certain New Views and Approaches in Working Out and Implementing the Scientific-Technical Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"; uppercase passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] Comrades, a few months age we began A DISCUSSION OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE. I am talking about WORKING OUT NEW VIEWS AND APPROACHES TO THE COMPREHENSIVE ORIENTATION OF OUR DEVELOPMENT TOWARD ACHIEVEMENTS AND TRENDS OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

-- As early as in closing the last Plovdiv autumn fair on technical achievements, I developed a number of thoughts and considerations about the LEVERS of scientific-technical revolution; about STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGIES in machine-building industry and their role in scientific-technical progress; about expanding the scope of the MULTIPLICATION APPROACH and its approach to technologies, and so forth.

-- At the last BCP Central Committee Plenum in November 1984, I dwelled in detail on the necessity of a SERIOUS REORGANIZATION in economic planning and management, as well as in other sectors, on the basis of scientific-technical progress IN THE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENCE; I also discussed a few problems in connection with the TRAINING OF CADRES for contemporary scientific-technical progress.

-- Within the Politburo we agreed TO ONCE MORE COME BACK to these problems from the point of view of their BASIC ASPECTS, as well as their IMPLEMENTATION.

I would like to inform the BCP Central Committee Plenum that the present report submitted to you was seriously and thoroughly discussed in the Politburo at four consecutive meetings. There was an exceptionally fruitful and thorough discussion in which all comrades attending participated. Full support was voiced for the basic principles of the report and additional thoughts were expressed, part of which I adopted in the final version of the report.

-- As a result of this, we can say that the report that I am now submitting to the Central Committee plenum for its attention is an achievement of the Politburo's collective thought.

At the very beginning, I would like to state that the views and thoughts that I am submitting to you are DICTATED by our present economic level and by the urgent necessities emerging under the conditions of the new economic approach and its mechanism.

-- We have been working on the economic mechanism for a number of years, and although it has NOT BEEN COMPREHENSIVELY APPLIED in all our economic spheres and in our entire development, it has produced EXCEPTIONALLY USEFUL RESULTS.

LET US JUST TAKE THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS. The application of the new economic approach and of the new mechanism permitted us to COPE WITH A SERIES OF DIFFICULTIES that our economy was facing.

-- I am talking about the discrepancy in prices as regards our trade with socialist countries, the losses suffered as a result of the periods of draught, and our currency debts with Western states.

However, despite these great difficulties, we succeeded in ensuring THE STABLE DEVELOPMENT of our economy and in reducing our debts with the capitalists, as well as in COMPENSATING to a great extent for both the discrepancy in prices and for the damage caused by the drought.

-- We can hardly imagine how we could otherwise have overcome this situation under the current COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, under the CRISIS that the Western world is undergoing. I am also talking about THE CREEPING PRICES [PULZYASHTI] in the trade among socialist countries, which for reasons we cannot understand -- as compared to the economies of the other fraternal countries -- most strongly affected our own country and exerted the most negative effect on our economy.

It is a well-known fact that a basic document was prepared according to which the TOTAL APPLICATION of the new economic approach and its mechanism was supposed to commence as of 1 January 1985. This application was meant to involve our entire economic sector and all remaining spheres of life. However, taking into consideration the character and significance of the present plenum, as well as the essential changes that will presumably take place in the planning and management of our scientific activities, it will become necessary to engage in considerable specifications as regards the new economic mechanism.

Before DEALING WITH THE ESSENTIAL ASPECT of the problems that I am submitting to you, I would like to expressly point out that I will not dwell on numerous, important aspects of this problem since they were dealt with in my PLOVDIV SPEECH.

THE REPORT CONSISTS OF THE THREE FOLLOWING BASIC SECTIONS:

I: ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS

II: THE CRITERIA AND APPROACHES IN DETERMINING THE STRUCTURE AND PROSPECTS OF OUR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

III: ON THE SUPPLY OF EXECUTIVE AND LEADING CADRES FOR VARIOUS SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE, AND THE ECONOMIC SECTOR IN PARTICULAR.

I: On the Management of Science and Scientific-Technical Progress

The urgent tasks in the management of science and scientific-technical progress require us to submit THREE QUESTIONS OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE:

THE FIRST pertains to the necessity of drastically improving the basic principle of planning in the management of science and scientific-technical progress.

THE SECOND pertains to the so-called programmatic organization in the management of science.

THE THIRD pertains to the social-state principle in the management of science and scientific-technical progress.

1. On the Principle of Planning in the Management of Science and Scientific-Technical Progress:

It is necessary to DRASTICALLY improve the principle of planning in the management of science and scientific-technical progress.

As I stressed in my statement to the November 1984 BCP Central Committee Plenum, planning activities must be PLACED ON A NEW BASIS, planning must become a GENUINE INSTRUMENT for the implementation of scientific-technical revolution in our country.

-- Under its present form, this activity is adequate to the requirements of the past. If we leave it as it is, this means that we are going to preserve the very reasons causing our annual difficulties and negative phenomena.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

I think that we should begin with the STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE

-- THE STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE MUST, ABOVE ALL, BE TRANSFORMED INTO A GENUINE ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL GENERAL STAFF OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IT MUST BECOME AN ORGAN THAT PLANS THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION ON A NATIONAL SCALE -- AND ON THIS BASIS -- THE ENTIRE SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

Naturally, the policy in the science and technology sectors, as well as in our country's total development, will be determined by the BCP Central Committee also in the future, as well as by the Council of Ministers, which, within its competences as the supreme executive organ, bears the chief responsibility for the implementation of the party and state policy.

WHAT IS THE SITUATION TODAY?

Even today the State Planning Committee deals with scientific-technical revolution, but to put it more precisely, it is trying to plan the results of this revolution, which in many cases prove unsuccessful, because the aforementioned results have not been correctly envisaged, since the cause and result are separated from each other:

-- It is so because THE CAUSE IS A TASK OF THE STATE COMMITTEE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS, which is separated from the results of scientific-technical revolution, is not sufficiently acquainted with them, and therefore cannot influence them, which is the most important thing, whereas the results of scientific-technical revolution are a task of the State Planning Committee, which, in turn, is separated from the cause, namely from the scientific-technical revolution itself, and so forth.

-- This is how we are getting into a VICIOUS CIRCLE, which causes the loss of the main thing -- namely the scientific-technical revolution.

This applies to the TOTAL PLANNING SECTOR AND TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE FACTOR in the implementation of scientific-technical revolution in our country.

A DRASTIC CHANGE IS NEEDED IN THIS RESPECT

-- The administration of scientific-technical progress under the circumstances of planning activities demands a consistent implementation of the task to transform scientific-technical progress into a BASIC ESSENCE OF THE PLAN for the country's socio-economic development;

-- IT IS NECESSARY TO RAISE THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL SO AS TO TRANSFORM IT INTO A PLANNED, ORGANIZED, CONSCIOUSLY GUIDED, AND CONTROLLED PROCESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF THE SOCIAL LAWS AND RULES IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM;

-- It is necessary TO MOST DIRECTLY COORDINATE the development of scientific-technical progress with the basic socioeconomic tasks in each planning period.

WHAT, PRECISELY, ARE WE TALKING ABOUT?

Without fully exhausting this question, I will just point out the following:

I am talking about A CHANGE IN THE ESSENCE of state planning activities and the COMPILATION OF A PLAN which determines the BASIC GOALS and ensures the FINAL national economic results ON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. In other words, we are talking about the ESSENTIAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE PLAN ON THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INTO A PLAN AIMED AT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS AND TASKS BOTH IN THE ECONOMIC AND THE SOCIAL SPHERES, AND SO FORTH, THROUGH SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION.

In this connection, it is necessary to introduce CONSIDERABLE CHANGES in the functions, structure, and work of the State Planning Committee.

-- The chief elements of its work must include the planning of the STRATEGY OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, and on this basis, of the total socioeconomic development of the country.

-- The State Planning Committee should not deal with planning the DETAILS, as I have already pointed out. It will plan the STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT of science and technological progress, and ON THIS BASIS, WILL WORK OUT THE BALANCES for the economic, social, and intellectual development of our country.

I repeat, these BALANCES WILL BE WORKED OUT MAINLY UPON THE BASIS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

Under these circumstances, it will obviously be correct that the councils attached to the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress -- such as the automation, electronics, biotechnology, new materials, and other councils -- should be attached to the State Planning Committee instead.

If similar new, councils are established in the future, they should also be attached to the State Planning Committee;

-- The State Planning Committee must be fully FREED of its operational and control functions; it should not exert tutorship and it should primarily concentrate on mapping out the LONG-TERM GOALS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT.

Under such circumstances, the correct determination of the GOALS THEMSELVES is an element of EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE in planning activities.

-- In this connection, it is particularly important to engage in APPROPRIATE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, to hold discussions, and to involve a wide circle of scientists and specialists.

-- It is understandable that the correct determination of the goals DETERMINES TO THE GREATEST EXTENT the structures, trends, and rates of speed of development and economic efficiency through the application of the achievements of contemporary scientific-technical progress.

-- IN THIS CONNECTION, THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FORECASTING INCREASES EVEN MORE. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT SCIENTIFIC FORECASTS AND ABOUT FORECASTS IN THE SECTOR OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS AS REGARDS STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN PRODUCTION. WE ARE ALSO TALKING ABOUT FORECASTING AS REGARDS FORTHCOMING AND LONG-TERM STRATEGIC GOALS OF OUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

This is the first thing.

In addition, according to the proposed approach, planning must be placed on a QUALITATIVELY NEW, NORMATIVE BASIS in order to create prerequisites for a DIFFERENTIATED IMPACT OF THE STATE upon the work of each economic organization. In view of this, each economic organization must be timely provided with its own resources, limits, and so forth.

-- With such an impact we will be able to achieve an optimal EXPANSION of the STOMACH of the economic organizations and to stimulate a TRUE CRAVING FOR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS among them.

Whenever we talk about the impact of the state, we should by no means view this as interference in the work of other state organs and economic organizations. We are not talking about interference. We are talking about impact -- with a view to implementing the goals we have set for ourselves -- by means of economic levers and with the help of the NECESSARY ECONOMIC MECHANISMS. At the same time, the aforementioned state and economic organizations must be granted all rights and responsibilities so that they might EXPAND THEIR SELF-INITIATIVE.

I would also like to point out that it is necessary to COORDINATE the METHODOLOGY for determining the efficiency of innovations and of investment projects, the indexes for the efficiency of the plan at all levels and at all stages of planning IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEW CRITERIA OF PROFITABILITY AND COMPETITIVE CAPACITY.

-- We continue to characterize and evaluate scientific-technical progress on the basis of two main indexes -- the economic effect and the number of implemented and applied tasks. Under this system of evaluation, attention is primarily concentrated upon the quantitative aspect of the queston, without essentially affecting the qualitative changes in the economic sector and the progressive changes in the structures of the economy.

-- The existing methodologies do not correctly reflect the real economic results from the application of scientific-technical achievements. The number of the implemented and applied results represents a grossly summed up quantitative index, since very important tasks, as well as small, elementary matters, are being assessed in the same manner.

-- The necessity has emerged TO ADOPT NEW INDEXES ON A NATIONAL SCALE which should reflect, in a synthesis, the scientific-technical level of our economy and serve as a basis for the correct orientation of the scientific-technical development.

-- IT IS EXPEDIENT TO ADOPT THE INDEXES CHARACTERIZING THE EXPENDITURES FOR MANPOWER, FOR RAW MATERIALS AND ENERGY, AS WELL AS THE EXPENDITURE OF TIME FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INCOME PER UNIT AS BASIC INDEXES FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF OUR ECONOMY AND FOR THE LEVEL OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED.

-- ON A BRANCH BASIS, these indexes must be coordinated with the structure of the respective branch as a whole and with the structure of its subbranches.

-- IN THE SAME MANNER, THESE INDEXES MUST ALSO BE COORDINATED AS REGARDS THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION, THE ENTERPRISE, AND THE BRIGADE.

This is how the necessary UNITY between natural values, between qualitative and quantitative indexes for the development of scientific-technical progress and for the increase of economic efficiency will be implemented.

-- Obviously, the proposed DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH to state tasks from the point of view of the level of scientific-technical progress and from the point of view of production quality, as well as the REORGANIZATION that must be accomplished on this basis, will have to be accomplished on the NORMATIVE BASIS OF PLANNING, and will in its entirety represent a NEW APPROACH TO THE PLAN AND TO ITS IMPLEMENTATION at all stages and in all spheres of planning. In particular, this applies to the innovation of the production apparatus, to the innovation of production, and to the development of the necessary reserves in order to establish a PROGRESSIVE BALANCE in our national economy in each planning period.

-- As regards the basic balances for each planning period -- the currency, financial, labor, material, and other balances -- all this must be SUBJECTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS and possibilities of contemporary scientific-technical progress.

Under such an approach the national-strategic goals which have been assigned are being SPECIFIED down to the level of ministries, economic organizations, and workers' collectives -- along the ENTIRE FRONT of production and administration.

-- At the MINISTRY level the main thing will be to specify the trends and goals of development of technical progress for the branch as a whole.

-- Obviously, certain appropriate STRUCTURAL, administrative-organizational changes will be necessary within the Ministries for this purpose. In conformity with the goals and tasks that are being accomplished in a certain branch, A STATEMENT OF THE DUTIES AND A JOB DESCRIPTION must be worked out for every employee of the ministry. This will establish the specific tasks of each employee, his place and role, and hence his rights, obligations, and responsibilities.

-- The goals of a branch MUST BE SPECIFIED IN EACH ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION. Within the framework of these goals the economic organization will act as a self-governing system.

-- The further assignment of goals must involve the PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES themselves, which, on the basis of these goals are obliged to produce high quality goods.

IN VIEW OF THIS APPROACH specific tasks for the implementation of the goals of scientific-technical revolution will be assigned to the director and to the workshop leader, as well as to the brigade leader and to each brigade member. Each of them MUST ALSO BE ASSIGNED A STATEMENT OF DUTY AND A JOB DESCRIPTION, HE MUST BE ENDOWED WITH THE NECESSARY RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, so that the goals and tasks of scientific-technical progress can be achieved.

This, precisely, is the basis upon which democracy, the one-man command principle, and discipline in production will be ESTABLISHED.

No one is entitled to change these goals and tasks, no one is entitled to violate, or to ABOLISH the established correlation between the duties and responsibilities of everyone in implementing these tasks, as long as no changes have occurred in the technologies.

-- Or, in other words, in this case there is no place for the so-called ANONYMOUS DEMOCRACY which I spoke about at the previous BCP Central Committee Plenum.

UNDER THE APPROACH TO THE PLAN AND TO ITS FULFILLMENT THAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS WILL BE THE CHIEF BASIS OF OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN FULL CONFORMITY WITH THE GLOBAL GOALS AND TASKS OF OUR SOCIETY.

THIS APPROACH MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR THE STRUCTURAL LINKS OF OUR ECONOMY -- THE COMBINES, ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, AND SO FORTH -- INCREASINGLY TO BECOME SELF-GOVERNING SYSTEMS THAT ARE EFFICIENTLY COVERING THE NEEDS OF OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS WITH HIGH QUALITY GOODS AND THE NEEDS OF OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR. ALL THIS MUST TAKE PLACE ON THE BASIS OF WELL DEFINED NATIONAL, STRATEGIC GOALS, AND MUST CONFORM TO THE PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN ON THE BASIS OF THE TENET ON THE OWNER AND MASTER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY.

Comrades, from the short statement on this problem it clearly appears that with such a differentiated and organic coordination of scientific-technical progress within the state plan the socialist state will hold THE KEY TO THE CHIEF PARAMETERS of scientific-technical progress in its hands.

-- Through changes in restrictive conditions, such as limits and prices established by norm, and through appropriate incentives, the state can GUIDE THE INTERESTS AND SHAPE in good time the basic, main elements of the country's scientific-technical and production-economic strategy, economic organizations, and masters of socialist property.

-- The state can free its organs from the tasks of operational administrative control over economic organizations and concentrate its EFFORTS MAINLY on the elaboration of tasks and goals, and control of their implementation.

WHAT ABOUT THE QUESTION OF COUNTERPLANS?

Thanks to the approach that has been submitted, the ROLE OF COUNTERPLANNING is particularly enhanced in economic organizations and in the workers collectives, as masters of socialist property, on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

-- The interests of the workers collectives in implementing state goals, as well as counterplan goals are EVOKED AND GUIDED through economic methods.

FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT THE TASKS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS WILL ABOVE ALL be considered as a failure to implement the state plan and all the consequences stemming from such failure will be valid for everyone -- from the top leaders to the last member of the workers' collective.

ALL THIS SIGNIFIES THAT, THANKS TO THE NEW APPROACH TO THE COUNTERPLAN AND TO THE STATE PLAN, THE SOURCES OF ALL RESOURCES, OF INCOME, ECONOMIC COST ACCOUNTING, SELF-SUFFICIENCY, PROFITABILITY, AND OF THE SIZE OF WORKERS WAGES, RESULTING FROM THIS AS WELL AS ALL SOCIAL ASSETS OF A GIVEN COLLECTIVE, WILL CHIEFLY DEPEND ON THE LEVEL OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, UPON THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF THE INNOVATIONS INTRODUCED IN PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT.

Under the new conditions the necessary economic, social, and moral prerequisites must be created for every workers collective so that it MAY STRIVE TO OVERFULFILL the state tasks in the field of scientific-technical progress, which will produce an increase of labor productivity, a quality improvement, and a reduction of production costs. This must also serve as an incentive in working out engineering projects, as well as in adopting and expanding counterplans.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

It means the following:

-- more profits and more resources for the specialized funds concerning scientific-technical progress;

-- more considerable sources of social development for the workers collectives;

-- a higher, additional labor remuneration, and so forth.

AS A RESULT OF ALL THIS, ALL LEVERS AND MEANS OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM FOR STATE INFLUENCE THROUGH THE PLAN -- PRICES AND THE FINANCIAL-CREDIT MECHANISM -- MUST PLACE THE LEADERS AND EXECUTIVES OF EACH PRODUCTION UNIT IN A QUALITATIVELY NEW SITUATION.

With this approach to organization and the management of scientific-technical progress THE ACCELERATED APPLICATION OF ADVANCED ACHIEVEMENTS IN PRACTICAL WORK must represent the CRUCIAL, MAIN LINK in the total production and economic activity of each workers collective. This also applies to the basic, main prerequisites for the transformation of the workers collective from an OBJECT of scientific-technical progress into its REAL SUBJECT.

Can the new approach that has been submitted be considered as a KEY FOR THE CREATION OF A SITUATION FREE FROM ANY CONFLICT, between science and production in the process of introducing innovations?

No, it is impossible.

THERE WILL BE CONFLICTS, BUT THEY WILL BE OF ANOTHER NATURE. They will be evoked by COMPETITION between the economic organizations and workers collectives, on the one hand, and by the scientific organizations, on the other. Competition will be linked to the following question: Who will submit the better project, who will submit the more efficient proposal for improving production efficiency, and so forth. There will be conflicts within the whole group of PARTIES TO THE CONTRACT, in their contractual relations, and so forth.

In this competition, obviously, relying on the principle of the uniformity of rights, obligations and responsibilities -- PREFERENCE AND INCENTIVES SHOULD BE GIVEN to those production and scientific collectives and leaders, at different levels, who guarantee the greatest effect in the implementation of state goals.

-- As to the RISK in scientific-technical progress, it will not merely appear in the economic sector, but also in scientific-research work. In this respect our work is facilitated by the advantages of the basic characteristic features of the socialist socioeconomic system.

2. On the Programmatic Organization of Science

I would like to stress at the beginning that the problem of the programmatic organization of the scientific-research progress, of the development of purpose-oriented programs in the scientific-technical sphere HAS NOT YET BEEN RESOLVED.

-- Real purpose-oriented programmatic organizations and purpose-oriented programs so far do not exist.

-- In addition to this, we obviously MUST LINK THE QUESTION OF PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION IN SCIENCE TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PERFECTION OF SCIENCE MANAGEMENT AND OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS and we must map out approaches and solutions in conformity with the present-day achievements of scientific-technical revolution.

WHAT IS NEW ABOUT OUR TENETS ON THE PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE?

THE NEW ELEMENT consists of the fact that in conformity with the STATE GOALS which we set for ourselves, we must adopt the task of ESTABLISHING PROGRAMMATIC-SCIENTIFIC COLLECTIVES on a large scale.

-- Each of these collectives must be assigned the task of implementing a given goal, namely to achieve, A SPECIFIC, SCIENTIFIC RESULT, to create a SCIENTIFIC PRODUCT.

-- As a result of this, the programmatic collectives will be freed of the obligation to deal with general problems of science and scientific-technical development. THE CHIEF element of their work will be to implement the tasks assigned to them with a view to fulfilling the state goals, namely to develop specific subjects and tasks. This will be the MANNER in which they will participate in the implementation of the comprehensive and general strategy of the development of science and technology.

The NEW element in the aforementioned tenet is that, following its establishment, the programmatic collective, in order to achieve a given goal will have to SPECIFY its

subjects and tasks, with the efforts of all its members, after collective debates and consultations have taken place. This should be the CORE OF THE COUNTERPLAN IN SCIENCE which will thus ensure a genuine expansion of the efforts and initiatives of scientific collectives and will enable them to search for and to uncover additional reserves for the implementation of the goal assigned to them.

This will enable us, in the sphere of science, TO CREATIVELY APPLY THE TENET ABOUT THE OWNER AND MANAGER and about the increasing role of workers collectives.

-- Through the aforementioned mechanism and organizational method, the programmatic scientific collectives will ACT AS MANAGERS, with all the consequences stemming from this.

Further on, the NEW ELEMENT consists of the fact that, in this manner, through the large-scale transition to a programmatic labor organization, THE OPPORTUNITY is opened to creatively apply the new economic approach and its mechanism.

-- Obviously, the necessity now emerges in our country to adopt a thorough reorganization of the basic organizational structures -- such as academies, institutes, university chairs, departments, and others. It will presumably become necessary to introduce certain improvements in these organizations. However, I do not think that a total reorganization is necessary since these structures are in conformity with the contemporary, logical structure of science.

THE CHIEF AND BASIC ELEMENT IN THIS REORGANIZATION WILL BE A LARGE SCALE INTRODUCTION OF PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION IN SCIENTIFIC WORK, BASED ON ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES AND LEVERS.

WHAT DOES THIS IMPLY?

This implies that cadres from different sections, institutes, and university departments, from various academies and institutions of higher education and, if necessary, even from abroad, should be included in the programmatic collectives. In a number of cases, experts from respective production organizations must also be involved. These collectives are established for the PURPOSE OF ONE SINGLE TASK, namely the task of submitting a scientific result, adequate for a well-defined goal, after which they can be disbanded, or can continue to work on a new program.

-- In certain cases the programmatic collectives will presumably become the basic models or the nucleus of future scientific sections, institutes, and so forth.

-- For the purpose of saving time and of achieving greater efficiency in scientific research work it would be expedient also to establish comprehensive programmatic, scientific collectives called upon to cover all stages of the cycle from research to production.

-- Obviously, the programmatic collectives must be supplied with resources, such as financial, material-technical resources, and with cadres, and this should be done in a PURPOSEFUL manner, in comformity with the assigned tasks.

-- THE PROGRAMMATIC COLLECTIVES ARE FULLY RESPONSIBLE for the achievement of certain results. The size of the material remuneration and the wages of all scientific workers engaged in these collectives depends upon this result.

It is obvious, that SPECIFICATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM are necessary in this respect, which should encompass all these matters and GUARANTEE the speedy and efficient application of scientific products in various spheres of practical life.

-- It is necessary to submit the following question for discussion -- what kind of changes are necessary, under the present system of acquiring SCIENTIFIC DEGREES AND TITLES, with a view to achieving a closer link between the new organization in the administration of science and the professional development of scientific cadres?

Basing ourselves on the tenet that the programmatic collective is a basic workers collective in the scientific sector, we must grant CONSIDERABLE RIGHTS to this collective. It must be entitled to discuss questions connected with the counterplan, with wage schedules and labor remuneration, with the promotion of cadres, with the employment of young scientific, as well as auxiliary, cadres, and so forth.

-- It will be very important to decide WHO SHOULD BE AT THE HEAD OF SUCH A COLLECTIVE. Our own and foreign experience shows that great scientific achievements are accomplished under the leadership of GREAT SCIENTISTS, regardless of how long they lead the collective. As a result of this, it is of decisive importance to create all necessary prerequisites, SO THAT A GREAT, CREATIVE PERSONALITY SHOULD BE APPOINTED AT THE HEAD OF THE COLLECTIVE, A PERSONALITY ENDOWED WITH LEADERSHIP QUALITIES AND INSPIRED BY A CREATIVE SPIRIT.

-- We must also correctly solve THE QUESTION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE of the programmatic collectives. These collectives will have to cope with difficulties if each of them must create its own material base. The problem of the further existence of such a base, after the collective has been dissolved, is also emerging.

-- This demands the thinking over of the questions of THE ACCELERATED CREATION of a network of modernly equipped laboratories dealing with basic thematic trends of science, which will serve the programmatic collectives on a temporary basis.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, IT IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR US TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE IMAGE OF THE SOCIAL ORGANISM OF SCIENCE WILL INCREASINGLY BE DETERMINED BY THE EXISTENCE OF PROGRAMMATIC COLLECTIVES.

-- It is necessary to stress that these collectives will neither substitute for the departments, nor the university chairs or institutes, which have their own place within the organization of science and in the reproduction of the scientific cadres' potential. THE PROGRAMMATIC COLLECTIVES, AT THE SAME TIME, ARE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY AND WITHOUT THEM THE PRESENT-DAY ORGANIZATION OF SCIENCE WOULD BE INEFFECTUAL.

It is very important to implement EXTENSIVE DEMOCRATISM in the work of these programmatic collectives and to create real prerequisites for full-fledged scientific life in all places.

Generally speaking, it is necessary to guarantee a LARGE AMOUNT OF CREATIVE FREEDOM within the programmatic collective, as well as within all other scientific organizations.

-- In the scientific sector we must CONSISTENTLY PROMOTE THE LINE ADOPTED BY THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS ON RESOLUTELY ENHANCING THE ROLE OF LINKS WITH THE LOWER ECHELONS, on granting them extensive rights, combined with adequate responsibilities.

-- Without freedom of scientific, creative thought, without the emergence of ideas, without arguments and discussions, without a wide exchange of opinions and without scientific criticism, it is impossible to expand the strength and knowledge of each scientific worker, it is impossible to create scientific products, and TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS WE HAVE SET FOR OURSELVES.

THE APPROACH TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF SCIENCE MUST be perfectly clear: The low echelon scientific links are assigned specific targets for the implementation of which

financial means and material-technical resources, as well as the necessary cadres' potential are provided for. This takes place at the BEGINNING of the scientific work of each individual link.

-- The individual scientific link represents a "BLACK BOX" for the superior organizations, including the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. This is where the MAGIC of science takes place, this is where the CREATIVE SELF-INITIATIVES OF ALL THOSE ENGAGED IN SCIENTIFIC WORK must expand. It is the duty of the superior organization, which has supplied everything necessary to the subordinate scientific link, TO SUPERVISE THE WORK OF THE SUBORDINATE LINK AND TO DEMAND THAT THE "BLACK BOX" SHOULD PRODUCE the necessary products and achieve the goals that have been mapped out.

THIS IS HOW THE CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION IS COORDINATED WITH DEMOCRATISM ON A LARGE SCALE, AND THE FREEDOM OF SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY IS COMBINED WITH THE NECESSARY STATE, FINANCIAL, AND LABOR DISCIPLINE.

I would like to say a few words about SOCIAL SCIENCES in particular.

Since I have been talking only about scientific-technical progress so far, some comrades may think that I have only the natural and technical sciences in mind, and that I am excluding the social sciences from scientific-technical progress.

-- I am far from such thoughts. The BCP attaches tremendous importance to social sciences, as regards the people's EDUCATION, as well as in connection with ELUCIDATING the trends of socioeconomic development.

-- Without Marxist-Leninist philosophy, without economic science, without sociology, and without social pyschology, ethics, pedagogics, and other social sciences, it is unthinkable to implement the intentions mapped out at the Plovdiv fair, at the BCP Central Committee November Plenum, and at the present BCP Central Committee Plenum.

As a result of all this, the question of social sciences, of their development, and of the correct organization of research work in connection with them, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF ESTABLISHING PROGRAMMATIC COLLECTIVES IN THIS FIELD -- ALL THIS IS INDISSOLUBLY LINKED TO OUR STRATEGY FOR THE ACCELERATION OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCES are of primary importance for us also from the point of view of creating the necessary SOCIAL PREREQUISITES for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and from the point of view of training the HUMAN ELEMENT. It actually depends on the human element whether new technologies will be mapped out and put into operation, whether new goods will be produced. The human element also defines the goals of our development and works out the specific tasks we will have to accomplish, and is involved in the adoption of decisions at various levels. NOTHING CAN REPLACE THE HUMAN BEING AS A CREATIVE FACTOR. Social sciences, precisely, are called upon to promote and to expand man's creative efforts, to shape the human personality and to accomplish the self-implementation of the individual under developed socialism.

-- It is obvious that changes in the organization and administration of science, which I mentioned, pertain to some extent to social sciences as well. These are questions which we are not yet ready to discuss, but they exist.

LET US SAY A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROGRAMMATIC METHOD OF ORGANIZATION IN THE RESEARCH PROCESS.

I think that this form of organization is the best for the speedy and efficient implementation of our scientific strategy, as well as for reorganization in economic planning and management, for reorganization in the intellectual sphere, in everyday life, and so forth, on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

-- In pointing out the significance and advantages of programmatic organization in science, I have no intention whatsoever of declaring the opportunities of this form of scientific work perfect and untouchable. We must constantly improve the scientific front by assessing the experience accumulated in our country and by taking advantage of worldwide experience in organizing scientific research and in linking scientific research to production.

-- Today, for example, new forms of concentration of the scientific-technical potential are applied in certain countries for the purpose of attaining a qualitative leap in the automation and robotization of production processes. Forms of integration between science and production are adopted in which the vanguard of production is directly involved in science, and not vice-versa, and so forth.

In addition to the aforementioned subjects, I would like to call your attention to the following two factors.

ONE: Programmatic organization reveals opportunities for an ANALOGOUS REORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION SERVICES which will play an ever increasing role in the struggle to obtain a scientific product.

-- As is known, we have available scientific-information centers, which are LOADED with information, but are not EFFICIENTLY USED.

-- If we also adopt programmatic organization in the case of the information services, we will be able to work out and use not only any kind of INFORMATION PRODUCTS, but also products connected with SPECIFIC, SCIENTIFIC TASKS connected with the achievement of goals planned by the programmatic collectives.

TWO: Programmatic organization in science reveals opportunities for a better solution of the PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT.

We are well aware of the fact that THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF OUR SCIENTIFIC FRONT IS INSUFFICIENT AND OUTDATED.

Nevertheless, I would like to point out that regardless of our country's limited possibilities and resources, WE HAVE ALLOCATED CONSIDERABLE MEANS for the development and consolidation of the material-technical base of our science. For example:

-- By the end of 1983, the basic funds in the "Science and Scientific Services" branch amounted to nearly 700 million leva. Compared with 1970, this represents an increase of over 3.6 fold;

-- In the first 3 years of the present 5-year plan period alone we have spent an annual average of more than 71 million leva in capital investments for the needs of our scientific front. Most of this was spent on scientific instruments, machines, and equipment;

-- In 1983, as compared with 1970, the capital investments for science increased nearly 2.2 fold;

-- Similar data revealing the constant growth of financial means allocated for science can also be cited by the BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

DESPITE THE AFOREMENTIONED FIGURES, THERE HAVE BEEN NO SIGNIFICANT RESULTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE OF SCIENCE.

Why is this so?

-- The ACTIVE FUNDS in science are growing slowly and in insufficient quantity. Most of them are physically and intellectually obsolete [fisicheski imoralno amortizirani].

-- The level of the TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT of scientific research and of engineering-innovating work, as compared with highly developed socialist countries, is considerably lagging behind.

-- This lag is 10-15 years, and is particularly significant in sectors such as scientific instrument building, automation in scientific research, use of electronic-calculating equipment, and so forth.

-- A system of COLLECTIVE UTILIZATION of scientific equipment and of the experimental production base is missing.

THE TENET ON PURPOSE-ORIENTED PLANNING OF FINANCIAL MEANS ALLOCATED FOR SCIENCE, AS WELL AS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATIONS, WILL CONTRIBUTE TO A MORE PURPOSEFUL EXPENDITURE OF MEANS ON A NATIONAL SCALE, AS WELL AS AT THE LEVEL OF EACH INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION.

-- Under the conditions of a programmatic organization the means for the development of the material-technical base will not be generally allocated, but will serve the needs of implementing SPECIFIC TASKS included in the program.

-- In addition to this, every scientific organization where programmatic collectives have been established, will have the opportunity to USE, through these collectives, the existing financial means and the material base on a national scale, as well as within the framework of the individual organization which it serves.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE PRINCIPLE OF PURPOSE-ORIENTED FINANCING, regardless, of the sources, regardless of the question "who has ordered the music", regardless of the question whether these are means envisaged by the state plan or stem from the specialized funds of economic organizations, will considerably contribute to an accelerated development of a material-technical base along the entire scientific front.

Naturally, it is also necessary in this respect to PERFECT THE CONTRACTUAL BASIS, it is necessary to achieve an adequate adaptation and specification of the ECONOMIC MECHANISM.

3. On the State-Social Principle in the Administration of Science and Scientific-Technical Progress

In this connection I would like to point out as follows: In my opinion, it is UNNECESSARY under the new circumstances for any other LINK to exist between the State Planning Committee and the scientific and scientific-technical creative system.

-- As I already stressed, the State Planning Committee, precisely, will deal with global strategy in the field of science and scientific-technical progress and will define the chief goals of this strategy.

In addition to this, the needs of scientific-technical revolution demand A UNIFICATION of all factors dealing with science and scientific-technical progress and with development, as well as the practical-application system.

-- In this connection, I have in mind the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the agricultural and medical academies, as well as our country's higher educational institutions;

-- I have in mind the various departmental institutes and the innovating organizations;

-- I have in mind the union of scientific workers;

-- I have in mind the scientific-technical unions;

-- I have in mind the youth movement of technical and scientific creativity.

IT WOULD BE PROPER FOR THESE INSTITUTIONS TO BE UNITED IN A STATE-SOCIAL ASSOCIATION WITH A RELATIVELY HIGH DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE FROM THE INSTITUTES ATTACHED TO THE ACADEMY, AND FROM OTHER INSTITUTES, FROM THE PROGRAMMATIC COLLECTIVES, AND SO FORTH -- ALONG THE ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC FRONT.

-- In such cases the existence of organs, such as the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress, is unnecessary.

The creation of such a structure will produce unity of action in the implementation of the goals assigned by the plan for a given period. This is how we will DEMOCRATIZE the development of science, on the basis of the goals assigned by our socialist state.

-- This association will have the task of assisting the State Planning Committee and all other state organs in mapping out the goals of the country's scientific-technical development.

-- This association must specify the state goals in the field of science and scientific-technical progress, it must coordinate, assist and provide the necessary BASIS, MATERIALS, AND OTHER RESOURCES for a successful functioning of the scientific departments in question, which are entrusted with the creation of scientific products.

In other words, this will be a NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CREATIVE WORK, AN ORGANIZATION OF INNOVATORS. It will take care of the necessary prerequisites for the development of our native science, for the development of its cadres' potential, for the current coordination of the efforts of the subsystems on our scientific front, and so forth.

THE BASIC TASK OF THE AFOREMENTIONED ASSOCIATION WILL BE TO ENSURE THE CREATION OF A SCIENTIFIC PRODUCT, WHICH WILL BE USED IN IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS. Obviously, this association and the departments included in it must be granted the opportunity of ORGANIZING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGNOSES AND WORK ON LONG-TERM PROJECTS, aimed at the development of the national economic complex and of the national economic branches.

-- EXPERTS' COUNCILS should be attached to the association, LIKELY TO ASSIST IN THE ELABORATION OF PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN THE MINISTRIES, DEPARTMENTS, AND OTHERS.

-- In order to ensure the harmonious acceleration of scientific-technical progress throughout the country it would be correct to organize association on an OKRUG OR REGIONAL SCALE which should join all scientific and scientific-technical forces of the given geographical area on the basis of the social-state and state-social principle.

-- What exactly will be their status -- will they be departments of the national association or not -- this is an additional question to be resolved.

IN CLOSING this chapter, I would once more like to point out, that great QUALITATIVE, NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR MOBILIZATION of scientific-technical production forces and resources are created for the REACTIVATION of all planning-management factors aimed at establishing a flexible and efficient LINK between science and production. As we see, WE ARE ACCOMPLISHING DRASTIC CHANGE IN THIS DIRECTION.

Important PLANNING, ECONOMIC, AND ORGANIZATIONAL LEVERS AND "SPRINGS" are being introduced and put into operation in this respect, which are naturally and most closely linking the following elements:

-- the EFFECT of programmatic organizations;

-- the strength of the state IMPACT;

-- the opportunities of the STATE-SOCIAL AND SOCIAL-STATE PRINCIPLE and of DEMOCRACY in the management of science and of scientific-technical progress;

-- the orientation and expansion of the CREATIVE EFFORTS of our scientific cadres and of the socialist workers engaged in material production in the implementation of the difficult and highly responsible tasks which are facing scientific-technical progress.

II. On Criteria and Approach in Defining the Structure and Future Prospects of Our Scientific-Technical Development

I have dealt so far with the PERFECTION OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT of science and of scientific-technical progress.

I am proceeding to the SUBSEQUENT CHAPTER OF MY REPORT WHICH IS TITLED: ON THE CRITERIA AND APPROACHES IN DEFINING THE STRUCTURE AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF OUR SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT.

As we can see from the title, this chapter deals not with science, but with SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. I think that this is a correct approach, since today no one can separate the problems of science and its development from the problems and development of scientific-technical progress.

In this chapter, I will deal with three basic questions:

ONE: With the essence of the so-called selective strategy in science and scientific-technical progress.

TWO: With the necessity of modifying the former cycle: "Fundamental research, application research, engineering, testing developments."

THREE: With the typification of modern technologies.

As to the first question I have to say as follows:

1. On the So-Called Selective Strategy

Our party has a clear stand on principle about our strategy in the field of science, as well as in the field of scientific-technical progress and in the economic policy sector. THIS STAND IS PRECISELY THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF A SELECTIVE APPROACH IN DEFINING AND IMPLEMENTING THE AFOREMENTIONED STRATEGY.

In conformity with our selective policy, we are not developing all trends of science and scientific-technical progress, but we are concentrating our efforts on those WHICH ARE MOST CLOSELY LINKED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ECONOMY AND TO OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR.

WHAT MAKES IT NECESSARY TO COME BACK TO THIS QUESTION? In specifying our views on the selective policy in science and scientific-technical progress WE ARE TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE NEW PHENOMENA AND THE NEW PROCESSES being implemented in this respect.

I have already concentrated on some of these trends and processes.

I would just like to stress that THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TODAY IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY DYNAMIC PROCESS. THE INDIVIDUAL FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ARE INCREASINGLY LINKED TO EACH OTHER.

-- The structure of scientific and technical development has assumed a character which no one could have foreseen in advance. We do not know precisely which field of science, within 1, 2, or 3 years, will prove most promising and effective for a given country.

-- All this demands precisely, as I have already stated, THE INTRODUCTION OF CERTAIN SPECIFICATIONS in our views on the further, selective development of science and scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria.

WHAT IS THE NEW ELEMENT IN OUR VIEW ON SELECTIVE POLICY IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS?

-- This new element implies that, under the present circumstances, our country must have ITS OWN SHARE, ITS OWN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION in the chief trends of science and scientific-technical progress. At the same time, our country's share and participation must be DIFFERENTIATED according to certain criteria.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN, IN PARTICULAR? This means that also in the future we must continue TO THOROUGHLY DEVELOP those trends in science and technology which are directly connected with the needs of our economic policy, from a domestic point of view as well as from the point of view of our participation in the international division of labor.

This means, among other things, that we must be informed; that we must HAVE AN EXACT PICTURE of the situation and trends concerning the development of contemporary science and technology; that we must be aware of the leading scientific and technological trends; that we must know which are the new scientific trends and problems; and so forth.

Naturally the following question arises in this respect: DOES THIS APPROACH NOT SIGNIFY A SUBSTITUTION OF SELECTIVE STRATEGY BY GLOBAL STRATEGY?

-- No, I do not think that such an idea is correct. We will continue to implement our selective strategy, but we will at the same time ENSURE A CERTAIN POTENTIAL FOR THE REMAINING FIELDS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS.

THIS, PRECISELY, IS THE NEW AND DECISIVE FACTOR. It will enable us to adopt greater FLEXIBILITY AND MORE PROMPTLY TO REACT, AS WELL AS TO ADAPT, our scientific-technical development to the development of science and technology on a worldwide scale, and to the specific requirements of our own economic policy.

As a result of this, in doing so the STRUCTURE OF OUR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ELABORATIONS may assume the following aspect:

-- ON THE ONE HAND, as in the past, we must WITH OUR OWN EFFORTS promote research and elaborations which are subjected to our general strategy and development and to the structure and tasks in our economic sector, our social sphere, and our intellectual sphere. This will enable us to answer the question: In which important trends of science and technical progress are we able to rely on our OWN SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL AND ITS ACHIEVEMENTS.

-- ON THE OTHER HAND, as in the past, concerning the development of certain scientific trends and the solution of certain practical tasks, we will also be obligated in the future TO RELY, MAINLY AND ABOVE ALL, UPON FOREIGN EXPERIENCE AND FOREIGN ACHIEVEMENTS.

-- This means that we should OPTIMALLY USE ALREADY EXISTING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS, THAT WE SHOULD RELY ON THE TOP ACHIEVEMENTS OF WORLDWIDE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. This is how we still use already existing and tested technology, and we will not waste our efforts on needed research and discoveries which can be borrowed from ready-made scientific products and applied and adapted to our needs afterwards.

This is why THIS SECOND TREND IS OF THE SAME IMPORTANCE as the first. It must also be considered an important source of our scientific-technical development.

From a third point of view, in the case of some sectors and problems we must maintain research links which should attentively follow the development of trends in other countries.

-- Thus, if necessary, and if a given trend should prove promising for the future, from the point of view of our interests these links will be able promptly to ENGAGE IN ACTIVE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND DEVELOPMENT WORK because, as I have pointed out on several occasions, in science it is the same as in hunting, "one never knows where the hare may jump from."

-- At the same time, considering the changes which are occurring in production and in the development of science, it would be correct for our scientific front TO BE FREED IN A TIMELY MANNER of research work in entire sectors that are proving unnecessary. Naturally, it is sensible that a minimum of scientific cadres should continue to be engaged in these sectors.

What will be the results of such a selective approach?

This selective approach will produce the following opportunities:

ONE, it will enable us closely to observe the development and trends of world science and adopt an active approach to all contemporary scientific sectors;

TWO, it will make it possible for us to react promptly and not miss our chance even in one scientific and technological field;

THREE, it will enable us to develop our own research and fully utilize the results of foreign research for the purpose of accelerating scientific-technical progress in our country.

In conclusion, if we go back to the question and once more ask what is new in our view on the selective development of scientific-technical progress in Bulgaria, we could state as follows:

-- The NEW element is that our efforts will not be intentionally devoted only to certain fields. The available scientific potential in our country will be DISTRIBUTED IN A DIFFERENTIATED MANNER, part of which will engage in its own RESEARCH, another part of it will ADAPT AND APPLY research results from abroad, whereas a third group will OBSERVE the development of science in those sectors, which at the moment are not directly included in our general development strategy.

-- The NEW element is that we will not limit scientific development only to certain trends, but we will purposefully distribute our efforts along A WIDE FRONT in developing contemporary science and using its opportunities.

-- The NEW AND DECISIVE element is that we will MOST CLOSELY subject our scientific development to the economic, production, and social tasks with which we must cope. We will rely on science in order to MORE PRECISELY AND MORE FULLY determine the trend and

and essence of our policy in the production sector and in other spheres of our social life. After having clarified these questions, we will direct and plan scientific development in closer coordination with these questions.

I think that from all we have said, AN IMPORTANT CONCLUSION emerges: It is necessary TO SERIOUSLY RESTRUCTURE AND PURPOSEFULLY ORIENT THE ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC FRONT IN OUR COUNTRY: namely, the academies, the higher educational institutions, the departmental scientific institutes, and the development-innovation links.

THIS PRESUPPOSES THAT WE SHOULD REORGANIZE OUR SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH WORK, WHICH IS BASED ON SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND PLANS MOST CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH THE NEEDS OF OUR DEVELOPMENT.

2. On Certain Specifications in Developing Fundamental Research and Its Application Under the Conditions Existing in Bulgaria

Our party and Central Committee attach great importance to fundamental research. We are clearly aware of the fact that this research is AT THE BASIS of scientific-technical progress.

However, what is the classical and traditional method of BEGINNING fundamental research? Usually, we begin by submitting a scientific problem, about which science is expected to give an opinion. The scientific result obtained is then implemented in an applied product, which will be further introduced in practical experience.

This is the MAIN CLASSICAL METHOD along which fundamental research is proceeding. THIS MAIN METHOD IS STILL VALID TODAY. It also applies to our country.

NEVERTHELESS, IS IT NOT POSSIBLE TO USE ANOTHER METHOD SUGGESTED TO US BY HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE AND BY OUR OWN COUNTRY'S EXPERIENCE?

I have in mind the fact that in a number of cases the creation of an applied product and its practical application are "inspiring" new problems, which in turn can be resolved by fundamental research. Thus, the end of "fundamental research-applied research-development activity-application" cycle can MARK THE BEGINNING of a new process of fundamental research.

This is how applied products are becoming a STARTING POINT for new fundamental research.

-- I will cite the example of the LASER in order to illustrate my thought. As you remember, the discovery of the laser was one of the most important, fundamental achievements of science. It is not accidental that such great countries as the USSR and the United States, which are powerful in the scientific and economic sectors, discovered the laser.

-- Later on, the laser was used as A TECHNOLOGY through applied research and was introduced in many varied fields, including production, medicine, agriculture, communications equipment, everyday life, and so forth. All this, however, was accompanied not by additional applied research alone. In certain cases, for example, the use of lasers in electronics "inspired" additional fundamental research.

In other words, it is much more advantageous for us not to begin with work on discovery of the laser, but to base our work on practical applications of laser technology and -- stemming from this, with the help of appropriate fundamental research -- to apply lasers in other fields. SUCH AN APPROACH TO FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH WILL HELP US SAVE TIME, SAVE EFFORTS AND MANPOWER RESOURCES, AND SAVE FINANCIAL MEANS. As a result of all this, we see that in many cases it is much more advantageous not to proceed along the classical, traditional path, but to PROCEED ALONG THE PATH OF APPLIED ACHIEVEMENT obtained in our country, or in other developed countries.

I would like to cite examples from practical experience in BULGARIA. For example, THE METHOD OF CASTING WITH COUNTER-PRESSURE began with a scientific discovery. Later on, through adequately applied research it was introduced in metallurgy. Some time later, the method of counter-pressure casting began to be applied also in the fields of plastics industry, glass industry, and so forth. All this, however, was accompanied by additional research work, some of it connected with fundamental research.

-- Or let us take ION TECHNOLOGY, which is a method already applied in our country. We must increase these resources and optimally apply them along the whole front through chemical processing and through biotechnological and other processes as well.

-- Modern achievements in science are offering opportunities for all these achievements. However, we need a large amount of scientific research in order to solve this problem, including fundamental research. THIS, PRECISELY, WILL BE THE FORM OF FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH, TOWARD WHICH WE WILL PROCEED ON THE BASIS OF APPLIED SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTS.

Or let us take, for example, another aspect of the question, the QUESTION OF USING LICENSES.

The usual method is to purchase a license and apply it only in the place for which it was purchased. Under the conditions of the NEW APPROACH, WHICH CAN BE CALLED AN APPROACH OF SPECIFYING FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH, in purchasing a license we must always evaluate its opportunities in the following manner:

ONE, we must do additional, fundamental research in order to achieve new, additional, and more significant results for our economy and for other sectors of life.

TWO, we must multiply the purchased license and EXPAND ITS SCOPE OF APPLICATION IN OTHER PRODUCTION SECTORS. However, no one in Bulgaria cares for this question, regardless of the fact that the question of multiplication was submitted a long time ago.

TO PUT IT IN MORE GENERAL TERMS this approach demands an evaluation of how our own applied, scientific products and applied, foreign scientific products and the licenses we purchase can "inspire" additional, fundamental research likely to lead to new technological discoveries, as well as their application along our entire chain of production.

IN CONCLUSION, we can state that the level of our development and the goals we have assigned ourselves in economy and production require the ADOPTION OF A BASICALLY NEW POSTULATE CONCERNING FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH.

This postulate must be laid down IN FORECASTING ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS IN PLANNING AND IN ORGANIZATIONAL WORK.

-- This is one of the real methods of increasing the EFFICIENCY of fundamental research, which we need as urgently as water and air.

-- This approach will raise the general standard of Bulgarian science and will also increase THE SELF-CONFIDENCE of our scientific cadres.

-- This method of development presupposes EXTENSIVE COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION with scientists in the fraternal socialist countries and, above all, in the USSR.

In the spirit of the joint documents adopted at the CEMA summit conference held in Moscow in June 1984, we must more energetically focus our efforts upon the SOLUTION WITH JOINT EFFORTS of important scientific-technical and scientific-production problems and goals. By searching for new forms and methods in this field, we will be able more fully

to develop and use the advantages of international, socialist integration in the field of scientific and scientific-technical development.

As I have pointed out on other occasions, the USSR has the most powerful material and cadre potential in the field of science, endowed with a tremendous modern industrial base. In the new stage of scientific-technical revolution it is OF VITAL IMPORTANCE for us TO CONSOLIDATE the relations and cooperation of our scientific front with Soviet science and technology. IT HAS BECOME AN URGENT NECESSITY TO SEARCH FOR NEW FORMS OF COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION MORE FULLY CORRESPONDING TO OUR NEW POSTULATES AND TO THE TASKS WITH WHICH WE ARE COPING IN OUR COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

3. Typification of Modern Technologies, the Starting Point of a New Approach in Production and Scientific-Research Activity and in Developing Higher Education.

The issue which I here approach was posed and partly developed at the meeting held on the occasion of the Plovdiv City International Technological Fair. I shall now try to systematize the matter and further develop and specify some tenets because we are dealing with AN ISSUE OF EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE.

DEFINING THE ISSUE

The scientific-technological revolution profoundly transformed production and the mental sphere, as well as the entire life of contemporary man. The reasons for this comprehensive influence are many, but one undoubtedly emerges more than the rest -- namely, DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGIES, I WOULD EVEN SAY THE EXPLOSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES.

Let us look at recent years.

-- A gigantic breakthrough has been implemented in developing most modern electronic equipment. The industrial use of electronic-calculating machines with microprocessing is a REAL TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION.

-- Together with the robot-manipulators, so-called INTELLECTUAL ROBOTS are being massively introduced now in production.

-- THE PROGRESS OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES IS GIGANTIC. The development of molecular genetics and physics-chemical biology is producing real miracles. It is the opinion of many scientists that genetic engineering and microelectronics show an opportunity for creating a new branch, bioelectronics.

-- We are progressing rapidly toward MODERNIZING TECHNOLOGIES for obtaining food; industrial utilization of biological sources for production energy; and so forth. As practice shows, high results in biological production technologies are achieved where electronic equipment is used.

-- Information processing is now developing exceptionally quickly. NEW, HIGH-QUALITY MEANS OF PROCESSING AND RELAYING INFORMATION are being used. On the basis of electronic equipment, information technologies are now being created and they are being applied in production, in management of the national economy, and in other areas of human activity.

WHAT ARE THE NEW ELEMENTS IN THIS EXPLOSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGIES?

NEW AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IS THE DEEP AND COMPREHENSIVE INTEGRATION [preceding two words published in uppercase] IN DEVELOPMENT OF AUTOMATED TECHNOLOGIES.

-- These are technologies that INCREASE THE HUMAN INTELLECT INCREDIBLY.

-- These are technologies with which COMPUTERIZATION BECOMES A MASS PHENOMENON.

-- These are technologies that expand the ADAPTIVE POSSIBILITIES of production toward a broad spectrum of novelties: new constructions, new materials, new working systems, and so forth.

-- These are technologies that INTEGRATE the processes of planning and construction, the technological preparation of production and its management, and even production marketing.

We rated highly what was exhibited at Plovdiv Fair, and if we can speak of a CERTAIN BREAKTHROUGH IN MACHINE-BUILDING then it is that we are on our way to developing many scientific integrational technological directions in our machine-building.

In order to be able to penetrate THE ESSENCE of the great change, I shall briefly describe the previous technologies.

WHAT WERE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TECHNOLOGIES 20-30 YEARS AGO?

The supremacy of the BRANCH PRINCIPLE was characteristic. It led to great variety and stressed specific qualities of technologies in various areas. SPECIAL TECHNOLOGIES between which there was no great similarity were created for separate productions. With this situation, the appropriate technologies for each production were created and used in that production only.

-- THE DIFFERENTIATION OF EDUCATION AND THE DIVISION OF AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION in many disciplines was designed to fit the supremacy of the branch principle in technologies. In general, education was adapted to narrow specialization in the specific technologies. This was completely natural, and this approach had its results.

-- A similar situation existed in science. Here also the DISCIPLINARY APPROACH REIGNED. OUR SCIENTIFIC FRONT was thus structured in accordance with this approach and the organization of the separate scientific institutes was built.

Completely different, PRINCIPALLY DIFFERENT IS THE SITUATION now emerging. As I have already emphasized, the scientific-technological revolution creates conditions of DEEP TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, AS A RESULT OF WHICH THE COMMON QUALITIES BETWEEN THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND THOSE OF THE PAST CONSTANTLY DECREASE.

-- This process is advancing now even in a conservative branch as AGRICULTURE. Modern technologies in this area gradually lose their traditional image and come close to the technologies of the economy's most modern and promising branches.

What is the main and principle novelty of the modern technologies?

One observes in the new technologies MULTIPLE AND SINGLE scientific and technological decisions. COMMON characteristics of their content are evident. THE COMMON TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS is expanding in the following areas with the present integration of technologies:

-- in separate productions;

-- in entire branches;

-- in general in material and nonmaterial production.

The new technologies' common denominators can be found in CYBERNETIC AUTOMATION of production and management and its application in other branches of public life. THIS AUTOMATION HAS A COMMON BASIS -- MODERN ELECTRONICS -- applicable in flexible automated production systems, industrial chemistry, biotechnologies, management, scientific-technological activity, and training and qualification of cadres so it can reach trade and everyday life.

CONSEQUENTLY, THE MOST IMPORTANT AND NOTABLE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IS THEIR OBJECTIVE TYPIFICATION IN GRADUALLY BRINGING TOGETHER AND MAKING UNIFORM THEIR BASIC CHARACTERISTICS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER WE ARE DEALING WITH AUTOMATION OF MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, OR MANAGEMENT PROCESSES.

-- The GAPS [acronym unidentified] demonstrated at the Plovdiv Fair are a VISUAL EXAMPLE of such integration and typification.

-- The PERSONAL COMPUTER is an example of the great potential of typification. Equipped with thousands of various programs, it is being applied in production, management, education, and so forth.

-- I repeat: THE MAIN THING IS THE FACT THAT MODERN TECHNOLOGIES ARE BECOMING EVER MORE TYPIFIED, AND ARE ACQUIRING COMMON BASIC STRUCTURES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

It is obvious that we are facing a NEW LAW-GOVERNED RULE OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION and new, EXCEPTIONAL POSSIBILITIES for the accelerated and modern solution of many production and social problems. I shall point out only two of these possibilities:

-- ON THE ONE HAND, it is possible to reach a QUICK RESULT in many mutually connected branches and productions through the same technology. I explicitly stressed this possibility at my presentation given on the occasion of Plovdiv fair when I spoke about powder metallurgy, centrispinning, and so forth.

-- ON THE OTHER HAND, a certain technology can be applied in various areas of production, management, and science, of course, through appropriate ADAPTATION.

It would be wrong to think that the typification of modern technologies has ended even in the developed countries. This process is still developing. THE TECHNOLOGIES ARE TO BE INTELLECTUALIZED EVEN MORE, AND GREATER INTELLECT IS INVESTED IN THEM.

Therefore, we must now rely on this new LAW-GOVERNED RULE OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION without delay.

WHAT CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE TYPIFICATION OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES?

-- On the basis of the typified technologies, we shall promote the development of those technologies THAT INTEREST US MOST.

-- On the other hand, conditions are ripe for developing machine-building ready-made products, something about which I spoke in Plovdiv.

-- We shall gradually pass from MULTIPLICATION OF PRODUCTION OF SEPARATE UNITS AND DETAILS TO MULTIPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES. This will be done through gradually standardizing and making uniform the basic characteristics of the technologies. This new form of multiplication must be utilized for the rapid renewal of production and the creation of technology needed internally or for exports.

-- The multiplication must encompass production and the application of basic technological models in various directions:

-- in various branches;

-- in various production;

-- in various activities;

-- and in various combinations.

We shall be able to create BASIC TYPIFIED PROGRAMS (programmed products), which after a certain adaptation will be used in mechanical, chemical, and biotechnological production.

Thus we can SUPPLY OUR PRODUCTION WITH MEANINGFUL SCIENTIFIC LABOR.

So far I have spoken about typified production technologies. However, we are to apply typified technologies also in OTHER AREAS -- in transportation, construction, culture, administration, and so forth.

-- I would like to point out explicitly that it is necessary to apply typified technologies generally in PLANNING. This will save us much time, effort, and resources, and will ensure a new, high-quality level in planning new technologies, equipment, and so forth.

-- As far as ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT is involved, it will allow us to reduce the possibilities of arbitrary interference of subjective factors in management.

-- Automated planning will allow us to OPTIMIZE the organization of production and its management in our plants and enterprises. This has great practical meaning from the viewpoint of RATIONALIZING the existing production and management processes.

Of course, when I speak of typified technologies in various areas of life I mean that application of these technologies must TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEPARATE AREAS.

-- On the basis of all this we must commence the creation of CATALOGUES OF TYPIFIED TECHNOLOGIES AND MODELS.

-- Further, simultaneous to the integration of technologies we shall begin INTEGRATING PROFESSIONS in order to prepare the highly qualified labor power we need.

WHAT ARE THE CONCRETE CONSEQUENCES OF ALL THIS?

FIRST, it is necessary to implement a deep change in thought and practical activity. It is technological thought and action which should receive priority, and not machine and construction thought and action. The main task now must be not to create separate machines, constructions, or even an entire system of machines, but development of the entire technological process at the highest level.

-- Technological orientation is what now determines production in the industrialized states. This is what now produces great economic results.

SECOND, it is necessary to stop spreading our resources on separate technologies and DIRECT OUR ATTENTION MAINLY TOWARD TYPIFIED TECHNOLOGIES.

-- We will thus be able to implement faster and more effectively the process of structural changes in our production and science.

THIRD, the following cycle of technology must become the leading factor and must be consistently applied: basic technology, technological systems, technological specialization. This consistency represents also the power of the multiplication effect in technology.

-- For economic organizations to concentrate on one or several basic technologies and their incorporation into a combination of technological systems will allow us to sharply increase the level and effectiveness of the produced technologies. Thus we can concentrate our resources on limited combinations of technologies -- which will, however, be developed to the highest world level -- and shall work for their constant development and perfection.

-- Such an approach requires appropriate changes in the programmed specialization of our production, which is oriented toward products and not technologies.

FOURTH, while planning scientific developments and utilizing relevant scientific labor, it is necessary TO DIRECT OURSELVES DECISIVELY TOWARD THOSE ACHIEVEMENTS THAT PERMIT THE INTEGRATION AND TYPIFICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES.

-- It is especially important to implement this in close connection with the tasks of production and science, which we are to solve during the next stage.

-- It is important to analyze the issue of creating SMALL RESEARCH-PRODUCTION ORGANIZATIONS oriented toward developing concrete technologies and incorporating them in technological systems, all this in a manner similar to the way we created small enterprises to produce consumer goods and goods for industrial application. By this I mean the creation of organizations that offer the market completed technological products through quickly finding production applications for their scientific-technological research and the achievements of our leading scientists.

-- The appearance of such small organizations does not mean that the scientific research institutes will become expendable and will not conduct technological research and create technological products. In this case we are referring only to sensible combination of the potential of the two types of organizations.

FIFTH with the help of electronic-computer equipment, which is already available, we must, on a nationwide scale, organize a review of and achieve optimal use OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES, OF THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND OF WELL-EQUIPPED LABOR SUPPLIED WITH EQUIPMENT, ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS, AND SO FORTH IN EVERY PLANT AND IN EVERY WORKING PLACE. This will undoubtedly create A NEW STRUCTURE which will permit us to compile REALISTIC COUNTERPLANS and to place the normative system and the further action of the new, economic mechanism on a more realistic basis.

SIXTH, in basing ourselves on the new laws of the scientific-technological revolution and in relying upon educational reform, we must PROVIDE FOR A NEW TYPE OF TRAINING FOR SPECIALISTS along the entire front of our educational system in the uniform, secondary, and polytechnical schools; in higher education; and in the training of cadres engaged in production.

III. On the Supply of Executive and Leading Cadres for Various Spheres of Social Life, the Economic Sector in Particular

POSTULATE

We have dealt with the question of supplying various spheres of social life, the economic sphere in particular, with the necessary executive and leading cadres ON THE FOLLOWING, NUMEROUS OCCASIONS:

-- at the BCP Central Committee Plenum which discussed and adopted the theses on educational reform;

-- at the first congress of national education;

-- at the 12th BCP Congress;

-- at the BCP National Conference on quality, and so forth.

It is necessary to GO BACK ONCE AGAIN to this question. Why?

Above all, because the STORMY DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS CONSTANTLY CREATES NEW REQUIREMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND WITH THE TRAINING AND PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF CADRES. In this connection, however, the main and basic element of our party and state policy concerns precisely the problems of scientific-technological progress.

In addition to this, our educational reform is in process. In the course of its practical implementation, additional NEW PROBLEMS are arising which await solution.

It is particularly important that the question of training cadres be COMPREHENSIVELY ENCOMPASSED, namely from the following points of view:

-- from the point of view of the further development and MERGING OF THE TWO FORMS of training in a uniform, secondary polytechnical school;

-- from the point of view of further clarification of the problems connected with the first, second, and third stages of education;

-- from the point of view of ACCELERATED TRAINING OF CADRES in those sectors which are of primary importance and in which we are mainly interested;

-- from the point of view of the DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEM, since many areas in our country are sparsely populated;

-- from the point of view of REQUALIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALIFICATIONS of executive and leading cadres already engaged in production.

THIS IS WHY WE ARE RETURNING TO SOME CRUCIAL PROBLEMS OF SUPPLYING EXECUTIVE AND LEADING CADRES IN OUR ECONOMIC SECTOR AND IN OTHER SPHERES OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Naturally, it is a great help that our party and educational system have a SCIENTIFICALLY BASED PLATFORM for the reorganization and perfection of our comprehensive educational system, in the spirit of the basic requirements of the scientific-technological revolution. Therefore, in this case we are talking about further development and additional expansion of the postulates on educational reform while preserving its BASIC PRINCIPLES.

WHAT ABOUT THE STATE OF CADRES' SUPPLY IN THE ECONOMIC SECTOR AND IN OTHER SPHERES?

FIRST THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE MAJOR PART OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC AND OTHER SECTORS ARE NOT ADEQUATE TO THE TECHNOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND TO THE LEVEL OF LABOR ORGANIZATION IN PRODUCTION.

-- Nearly half of those engaged in the aforementioned sectors have only ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

-- The overwhelming majority of people working in the industrial sector have no SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The most alarming fact is that the percentage of highly qualified cadres is very small and we do not have the necessary cadres available for the new trends of scientific-technological progress.

-- Highly qualified workers represent only 24.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.

SECOND, as regards both quantity and quality, the cadres we are training exclusively fields where we have already specialized, as well as in the new future-oriented sectors, ARE NOT ADEQUATE TO OUR REAL NEEDS.

I think that it is necessary to cite specific facts:

THIRD, the problem of using specialists and profesionally trained cadres exclusively in accordance WITH THEIR SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS has not been entirely solved.

-- Dozens of thousands of specialists are unjustifiably being diverted, and are not employed in accordance with their specialized qualifications. A total of 40,000 of them are graduates of higher educational institutions.

FOURTH, we have developed many prognoses, concepts, and programs for the development of a series of production branches and economic activities, as a whole, including its various levels. Despite all this, WE LACK THE NECESSARY FACTS: HOW MANY CADRES, WHAT KIND OF CADRES, WHAT KIND OF EDUCATION, WHAT KIND OF QUALIFICATIONS, AND WHAT KIND OF SPECIALIZATIONS ARE NECESSARY?

-- Even on a short-term basis, for the near future, there is no such analysis, there is not even the awareness of such a necessity. This applies to the individual economic organizations, to the ministries, and to the national economic sector as a whole.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW?

I will briefly dwell on the following THREE BASIC QUESTIONS:

-- on the reorganization of secondary education;

-- on the reorganization of higher education;

-- on the improvement of qualifications and on the requalification of cadres.

1. First of All, on Certain Problems of Secondary Education

I would like once more to point out that there is no question of changing the principles and basic postulates of the secondary school educational reform. At the same time -- as in other fields of our work -- we must add specifications that are dictated by the necessities of practical life.

WHAT DO I HAVE IN MIND?

FIRST, IT IS NECESSARY PROMPTLY TO IMPROVE THE METHOD ACCORDING TO WHICH THE TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION IS PRACTICED IN OUR SCHOOLS -- IN BOTH BRANCHES OF OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

-- The enrollment in the first grade of the NEW, UNIFORM, SECONDARY, POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOLS BEGAN IN THE 1981-1982 SCHOOL YEAR PERIOD. This means that from this first class students with professional training will not be available until 1993, namely within 8 years.

Can we wait that long?

-- Now that education is going on only to the 11th grade, only 1 school year, namely 10 months, are envisaged for the second and third stage of the secondary school which provides professional training, whereas only 10 weeks are left for work in production.

-- Is it possible to provide full-fledged training for all professions within the framework of a single school year, including vacations?

IF WE CONTINUE IN THIS MANNER, THERE WILL BE A SERIOUS DANGER OF DEPRIVING PART OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE OF A PROFESSION AND OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE AND LEADING CADRES.

WHAT IS NECESSARY?

-- It is necessary to ensure enough time for a full-pledged professional training of all students under realistic conditions of production. They must STUDY AND WORK at the same time with a view to mastering a given profession.

-- This demands that for the more complicated professions we should adopt, as early as of today, a 12-year training period, just as it has been envisaged in the Theses on Secondary Education.

Are the necessary material, technical, and pedagogical conditions available for ensuring a 12-year training for such professions?

Yes, they are available.

-- The prolongation of the professional training period by another 2 years has already started in our country through the introduction of the 12th grade. This is how we will accumulate experience in these specialties, experience that should be utilized.

-- The system of training-professional complexes has already been established along general lines, it is functioning, and is steadily improving. The training-professional complexes are increasingly providing serious, general-professional, and specialized production training.

-- The Ministry of National Education must now specify the specialists which require a 12-year training period and must adopt measures for the timely supply of teaching cadres, programs, and equipment necessary for the training process.

Despite the hitherto achieved succeses, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TRAINING PROCESS continues to lag behind the requirements of the theses. It is necessary to adapt this training process to the theses and to the necessity of extensively applying the PRINCIPLES OF OBLIGATORY, FREE, SELECTIVE, DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING.

-- Measures are necessary for improving the LEVEL OF TEACHING and more specifically, as regards the PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS of teachers.

WHAT ARE THE CHIEF REQUIREMENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS?

THE MAIN THING IS THE PROFESSION, NAMELY THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF A WHOLE YOUNG GENERATION.

-- We must be fully aware of the fact that the uniform, secondary, polytechnical school is training QUALIFIED EXECUTIVE CADRES with a view to their multifaceted, full professional development.

-- Such a SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTION is necessary for the students as well as for the parents. Even in the case of students who will CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION in the new technical schools or in higher educational institutions, the profession they are mastering will not only facilitate their further training, but also their further development as specialists and as citizens.

-- We must confess that part of the students today have a FORMALISTIC approach to professional training. Trends exist among the students NOT TO STRIVE for the new and future-oriented professions, which demand considerable efforts in studying. This is why these students are tending toward EASY PROFESSIONS.

-- On the other hand, it is particularly important to evoke the interest of ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS in making their modern equipment base available to students for their training and work.

THE SECOND PROBLEM which has been awaiting a solution for a long time and which implies serious negative consequences, is the problem that A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE FIRST GRADE DO NOT COMPLETE THEIR SECONDARY ECUCATION.

-- Approximately 25,000 children annually drop out of various school grades.

-- Over 20,000 children repeat a grade -- 11,000 of them for the second or third time.

-- A total of 75,000 children have to pass a make-up examination.

It is a well-known fact that for these young people the theses have provided the creation of a PROFESSIONAL PARALLEL CLASS, based on the hitherto existing secondary polytechnical school, with the purpose of ensuring the necessary educational training and professional qualifications for such students. Generally speaking, the involvement of these young people in various forms of improving their educational and qualificational standard is becoming A VERY SERIOUS QUESTION.

THE THIRD KEY ISSUE of the educational reform is the preparation of MEDIUM-LEVEL SPECIALISTS AND LOWER-LEVEL LEADERS OF A QUALITY NEW KIND.

-- The importance of such specialists in the various spheres will constantly increase in connection with the scientific-technological progress.

The training of these cadres according to the Theses on Education will take place in TECHNICAL SCHOOLS [TEKHNIKUM] OF A NEW TYPE. However, work in this direction IS LAGGING BEHIND.

-- It is especially important to determine THE CROSS-SECTION OF THE SPECIALISTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL AND HIGHER EDUCATION in order to determine THEIR INTERRELATIONSHIP according to real needs.

-- It is necessary to solve the questions of the STATUS AND POSITION DESCRIPTION of the specialists with a high school education.

-- The technical schools are to function in an INTEGRATED MANNER WITH THE RELEVANT HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS from which they are to receive the necessary aid, material basis, scientific equipment, and so forth.

THE FOURTH KEY ISSUE is the one about THE MOST ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS in solving the tasks of educational reform -- the material base, constructing professional-study complexes, securing training specialists, and so forth.

-- This is also the place to mention the task related to the responsibility of the economic organizations for training THEIR OWN CADRES under the methodical guidance of the Ministry of National Education.

FINALLY, as I have already said, we cannot wait until 1993 when the first class of the new uniform polytechnical high schools will graduate. NOW, DURING THE REFORM'S TRANSITION PERIOD, IT IS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT CHANGES THAT WILL GUARANTEE THE SOLID MASTERING OF A PROFESSION BY EVERY BOY AND GIRL.

PROFESSION, PROFESSION, AND AGAIN PROFESSION -- this is the alpha and omega of our educational system.

2. Some Higher Education Issues

After the asserting of the theses a certain preparation toward COMMENCING THE REORGANIZATION of higher education has begun. The first practical measures for introducing A THIRD DEGREE in some higher education schools have been adopted.

-- However, what has been done in this area leaves a lot to be desired. OUR HIGHER EDUCATION STILL DOES NOT CORRESPOND TO THE NEW REQUIREMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

-- It is possible that this delay will not become a great shortcoming, because in the meantime our views are developing and we can move straight toward adopting more effective measures.

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS THAT I SHALL DWELL ON?

THE FIRST IS THE ISSUE OF THE QUANTITY AND PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURE OF OUR STUDENTS.

Some 15 years ago our country occupied a leading place as regards the number of students per 10,000 capita. Now we are lagging behind and ARE IN ONE OF THE LAST PLACES IN EUROPE.

However, this is not the main trouble. The more important thing is the fact that the URGENT NEED FOR HIGHLY QUALIFIED SPECIALISTS IN SOME BRANCHES OF THE ECONOMY IS NOT BEING SATISFIED.

The problem is becoming worse because of the fact that IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS MANY UNIVERSITY CLASSES, WHICH GRADUATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE VICTORY OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA, WILL BE RETIRING ON A MASS SCALE.

Is it not strange, then, that IN THE REQUESTS OF MANY BRANCHES THERE IS NO INCREASE OF STUDENTS ENVISAGED FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS?

How are we going to meet the increased need for highly qualified specialists, especially in the areas of calculating and electronic equipment, robots, flexible automated production systems, biotechnologies, programming and operating calculating systems, and so forth?

-- The need is larger than the number of students studying at the moment in these strategic areas, AND THE PUBLIC NEED WILL EVEN INCREASE IN THE FUTURE.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

-- It is necessary to decisively improve the FORECASTING AND PLANNING of the training of highly qualified specialists.

-- Measures need to be adopted now for INCREASING THE ADMISSION of students in those areas in which we do not have enough specialists.

-- It is necessary to show FLEXIBILITY AND A QUICK REACTION in satisfying new needs, in redirecting students from one area to another, and so forth.

In this context there is also the issue of PREPARING A WIDE CROSS-SECTION OF PROFESSIONS WITH A SECOND DEGREE. The preparation of this wide cross-section will permit the accelerated adaptation of specialists to the relevant areas in which they will work.

THE SECOND ISSUE IS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF TRAINING CADRES IN THE STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

-- In our higher educational establishments there are many important areas of specialization, which are most closely connected with scientific-technological progress. This is very well. HOWEVER, THE TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS IN THESE AREAS IS SERIOUSLY LAGGING BEHIND.

-- The INTEGRATION OF PROFESSIONS now objectively corresponds with the integration of technologies. The contents and organization of the study process in the higher education establishments must be coordinated with this tendency.

WHAT IS NECESSARY?

-- It is necessary IN THE FIRST DEGREE to perfect the study contents and decisively increase the level of FUNDAMENTAL TRAINING in the area of natural and social studies alike.

It is correct IN THE SECOND DEGREE, which gives a broad professional preparation, to master the BASIC GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE TECHNOLOGIES as well as the SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS of the special branch in which the training is taking place.

It is correct IN THE THIRD DEGREE, in which training is taking place in real production conditions, for the students to ADAPT their general and specific knowledge to the concrete production area in which they work.

SPECIALISTS related to the new strategic directions of scientific-technological progress ARE TO BE REVEALED if we are to ensure the specialists needed by the various branches of the natuonal economy, wherever they are needed.

What does this all mean for the SPECIALISTS WITH ENGINEERING TRAINING, capable of mastering the typified systems of modern technologies?

This means that:

(a) They are to get FUNDAMENTAL TRAINING not in the various areas, but to master together the fundamental and basic law-governed rules on the basis of which the integrated production systems are constructed and function.

(b) On this basis they are TO HAVE A BROAD CROSS-SECTION TRAINING FOR IMPLEMENTING A GIVEN CIRCLE OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO PRODUCING TYPIFIED PRODUCTS, WHOSE SYSTEMATIC ORGANIZATION WILL LEAD TO IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGIES. The knowledge, qualifications for constructing typified modules, typified programs for their functioning, maintaining, and so forth, are to be included in this.

(c) They must APPLY ALL THIS KNOWLEDGE AS SPECIALISTS and implement this in creating, operating, and guiding the integrated production systems.

In connection with the integrational processes which are developing in the technologies, it is necessary to construct MULTILATERAL and BILATERAL FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS among the higher education establishments, and also to think how to practically conduct INTEGRATION AMONG THE RELEVANT TECHNICAL INSTITUTES.

-- It is purposeful to discuss the issue of creating a powerful TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (UNIVERSITY) in Sofia. This will allow us to more effectively solve the issue of constructing the modern material basis, and adapting the nomenclature of the areas of specialization and of the entire study-research process, to the technological law-governed rules of the modern scientific-technological progress.

There is an urgent need to improve the structure of some higher educational establishments by creating the so-called TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER with the status of a department. Such technological centers are to be formed in the most modern directions of the technological progress, and their activity must be constantly renewed.

-- As the experience of some advanced countries shows, technological centers at the higher education establishments are formed on the basis of a broad integration between the interested departments of the relevant higher education school and the production and scientific organizations which are to be the future consumers of the cadres trained by the higher schools.

-- It is to be noted that the technological centers are not to be viewed only as an element of training at the third degree. In their essence they are COMPLETE study units, which differ from the rest in their orientation toward specific modern technological areas which cannot be mastered on the basis of the traditional departments and disciplines.

In other words, there is an urgent need to RECONSTRUCT the character and contents of the existing disciplines and professions in the higher education schools, integrating their NOMENCLATURE and TRAINING SPECIALISTS OF A NEW "BRAND" AND QUALITY.

STRESSING THE ISSUE OF MASTERING THE TECHNOLOGIES AND HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS DOES NOT MEAN THAT I AM ALMOST CAMPAIGNING FOR FORMING TECHNOCRATS. OUR SOCIETY DOES NOT NEED TECHNOCRATS BUT PEOPLE WITH HIGH PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS, WHO POSSESS A GENERAL CULTURE AND IDEOLOGICALLY SOUND PERSONALITIES, AND WHO ARE READY TO LEND THEIR POWER AND KNOWLEDGE TO THE CAUSE OF SOCIALISM AND TO OUR COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

THE THIRD ISSUE IS RELATED TO FULLY DEVELOPING AND UTILIZING THE HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS' EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND TRAINING CADRES WITH BETTER QUALIFICATIONS.

-- Significant scientific cadres personnel are concentrated in our higher education establishments, but they are engaged in pedagogical work only.

-- The postulate in the theses on education reform, to turn the higher educational establishments into POWERFUL SCIENTIFIC CENTERS is not being implemented at all. Thus our country is deprived of significant INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES in the person of high-ranking cadres in the higher education establishments and the thousands of students who can be recruited for research activity during the period of their studies.

Experience in our countries confirms that major scientific results are achieved in the higher education establishments in the process of fruitful cooperation between teachers and students.

-- In this context, I think that in our higher education establishments many of the PROGRAMMED COLLECTIVES led by the leading cadres can be established.

-- Since as a result of the requirements and character of the study-educational process at the higher education establishments all scientific areas have been well covered, the higher educational establishments must BE CHARGED WITH THE TASK of following scientific and technological developments, so that we can be ready to modernize and develop those scientific areas whose importance increase.

-- It is necessary to DECISIVELY PERFECT THE STUDIES PROCESS, AND TURN IT EVER MORE INTO A PART OF THE SCIENTIFIC-EXPERIMENTAL WORK carried out by the higher education establishments.

The higher education establishments must also be charged with the function of creating ELITE CADRES through postgraduate studies and research. It would be purposeful to introduce such CHANGES IN POSTGRADUATE STUDIES as will connect them with the educational process as its natural continuation.

-- Recently the BCP Central Committee Politburo adopted a special decree on STRENGTHENING AND INCREASING THE ROLE of Sofia Klement Okhridski University, on its 100th anniversary. In connection with the problem which I posed at this plenum, I think that we must pay more attention to PREPARING SPECIALISTS ALSO BROADLY EDUCATED, especially in the areas of physics, chemistry, and mathematics, both on the scientific front and in pedagogical practice, and in the new production directions of the scientific-technological progress.

THE FOURTH PROBLEM relates to a decisive change in the SUPPLY OF RESOURCES to higher education.

I do not have to point out that if the material-technical base of higher education is not of a modern level, it is impossible to respond to the requirements of scientific-technological developments.

-- In many of our higher education establishments more than 50 percent of the active funds have been physically exhausted, and more than 70 percent morally exhausted.

-- In some places this basis is simply a small-time craftsman's affair.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

-- In cooperation with the appropriate ministries and departments it is necessary to create A NATIONAL PROGRAM ON A DECISIVE CHANGE IN THE SUPPLY OF RESOURCES to the higher education establishments, and to begin its implementation immediately.

-- The higher education establishments should be allowed to mobilize THEIR OWN MEANS through training in advanced postgraduate studies and scientific research.

-- COOPERATIVE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MATERIAL BASE with integrated, associated, innovative, and production units and organizations.

-- COLLECTIVE USE of unique and expensive apparatus.

WHAT IS THE MAIN THING?

The main thing is to prepare at the higher education establishments SPECIALISTS, WHO HAVE A BROAD, FUNDAMENTAL, AND SOLID PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AND THE ABILITY TO THINK CREATIVELY, to create new ideas, and to adapt to new situations.

The main thing is to introduce ELECTRONICS TO THE STUDY PROCESS, to strengthen and develop the material-technical base of the higher education establishments.

THE MAIN THING, AS ALREADY SAID, IS THAT EVERY HIGHER EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENT IS CONSOLIDATED AS A COMPLEX STUDY-SCIENTIFIC CENTER FOR TRAINING CADRES ON THE LEVEL OF MODERN SCIENCE AND CULTURE, CADRES WHO CORRESPOND TO THE NEW REQUIREMENTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION.

3. On Improving the Education and Qualifications of Cadres Engaged in Production

A long time ago we adopted the line of ensuring CONSTANT TRAINING in our country. We have built a system of improving the education and qualifications of people engaged in production.

We must frankly say that the existing system suffers MANY DEFECTS and does not meet our needs at all. It is not capable of comprehensively SOLVING THE ISSUE of improving the cadres' education and qualifications. It is CUMBERSOME. IT REACTS SLOWLY to the new requirements springing from the scientific-technological progress.

-- In addition to this, the level of education and qualification is not sufficiently CONNECTED with the STRIVING of the people to work better and receive higher wages for their labor.

-- The CATEGORY SYSTEM used now has been applied in essence since the early fifties, regardless of some improvements made 5 years ago.

-- People are working first of all FROM ONE DAY TO ANOTHER. THE ECONOMIC LEADERS prefer short courses which guarantee quick training for a specific place of work. It is not accidental that in 1983 almost 80 percent of those who improved their qualifications have done so through such courses, which offer a really limited training.

-- On the other hand, THE WORKERS prefer only those forms of training that are compulsory for promotion to a higher rank.

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

FIRST: It is necessary to adopt measures that spring from the new postulates so that the level of qualification of the labor force positively improves.

-- If we approach this issue seriously we could RAPIDLY solve the task of training not only individual highly qualified cadres, but guarantee the high qualification of the OVERWHELMING PART of executives and specialists. I mean THE COMPREHENSIVE INCREASE OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF THE WORKERS AND SPECIALISTS ENGAGED IN PRODUCTION.

In this context THE NORMATIVE FOUNDATION of the qualification system is to improve. It is necessary to adopt NEW CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS with a view to stimulating the striving toward higher qualification. We must discuss the issue of CANCELING the categories system and work out and introduce A NEW SYSTEM OF GRADING QUALIFICATIONS which corresponds better to the integration and typification of the technologies, and to the need for broad and professional training and the mastering of two and even more professions.

SECOND: We must introduce significant changes in the VERY FORMS OF IMPROVING QUALIFICATIONS.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

We must carefully examine the present methods of improving qualifications in order to evaluate whether they are on the level of modern requirements, and adopt the necessary measures.

-- Duplication must be removed in order to achieve the functioning of all units as a uniform system, which will then guarantee:

a) THE ACQUISITION OF PROFESSIONAL SPECIALIZATION, in other words, the acquisition of a profession;

b) REQUALIFICATION of a part of the labor force by acquiring a new, additional profession;

c) RETRAINING of those engaged in production and management, in order to improve their qualifications.

PURPOSEFUL FORMS are to be used for improving education and qualifications in accordance with the needs of the new directions of scientific-technological progress.

The REGIONAL CENTERS must be expanded wherever necessary in order to improve the education and training of qualified cadres for the needs of small- and medium-size enterprises, as well as for local industry and agriculture.

ALL THIS ACTIVITY MUST BE PLACED ON AN ECONOMIC BASIS. In this area, too, THE ROLE OF THE STATE AS OWNER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, IS TO INCREASE.

THE STATE -- as owner -- must organize the conduct of a UNIFORM POLICY IN TRAINING AND PRELIMINARY TRAINING of the leading and executive cadres for the short term and future needs of the national economy and to ensure the necessary MATERIAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS for this venture.

For its part THE WORKING COLLECTIVE -- THE MANAGER must guarantee through the counterplans the participation of the working people in the system of training and preliminary training of cadres.

THIRD: The first cadre units in the new direction must be trained through the SYSTEM OF POSTGRADUATE QUALIFICATION. This is so because it will be 4-5 years before the educational establishments can produce such cadres through regular training.

-- This applies especially to those cadres who are engaged in production, have higher education, and are under 30 YEARS OF AGE. We must select the most promising among them and include them immediately in the postgraduate qualification system for need of GAPS [acronym unidentified], boitechnologies, electronics, and so forth.

It does not have to be stressed that this issue is of FIRST-RATE IMPORTANCE, if we are to develop successfully and quickly these new directions of technology and economy.

GENERAL CONCLUSION. All the problems that I have discussed here come down to the need to PERFECT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITY for improving the education and qualifications of working people engaged in production.

-- This improvement must encompass the activity of the appropriate ministries and departments, as well as economic organizations and brigades.

IN CONCLUSION I shall touch upon THREE ADDITIONAL MATTERS in this area.

THE FIRST QUESTION relates to planning and implementing the necessary MANAGEMENT TRAINING of leading cadres on all levels.

-- The time when management activity did not require special training vanished long ago. The leader could rely only on his general knowledge and general culture, as well as on his experience of life.

The management activity under the new conditions requires a greater PROFESSIONALISM and more KNOWLEDGE in his particular branch.

Therefore we cannot be pacified by the fact that only a few branch ministries and departments have study units for increasing the qualifications of the management cadres.

This issue is exceptionally important and requires a renewed EXAMINATION OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM of improving the management training of the cadres at the various levels of management, and increasing the role of the Institute on Social Management at the BCP Central Committee.

THE SECOND QUESTION: It is necessary to adopt radical measures to improve the ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.

-- I shall not dwell on this issue now. It has been examined in detail in the PARTY CONCEPT ON THE NEW LABOR CODE. Its postulates are correct, and some of them, if necessary, will be further clarified in the process of preparing the code.

THE THIRD QUESTION IS THE ISSUE OF FLUCTUATION OF MANPOWER.

-- It is only natural that when there is a dynamic development of the economy, as in our case, there will always be a fluctuation of cadres. But such a fluctuation as Bulgaria now has can be seen nowhere else in the world. This unorganized phenomenon can only evoke concern.

IT IS NECESSARY TO GUIDE THE FLUCTUATION OF MANPOWER THROUGH THE ECONOMIC PROCESS CONTROLLED BY THE STATE AND COUNTERPLANS.

-- In this area great importance is attached to the economic mechanism, and more specifically to the concrete determination of the economic rights and responsibilities, and the ADOPTION OF ECONOMIC MEASURES FOR KEEPING the cadres in one place.

-- The ECONOMIC APPROACH of managing the fluctuation of cadres must be combined with the EDUCATIONAL APPROACH and with adopting the appropriate ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND SANCTIONS.

THE ULTIMATE GOAL must be TO STABILIZE THE LABOR FORCE.

SOME PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

I think that in order TO COORDINATE BETTER the efforts of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations while solving the problems connected with securing the necessary cadres it is PURPOSEFUL:

FIRST: To work out a NATIONAL PROGRAM on cadre insurance for the national economy until 1990 and in prospect -- until the year 2000.

SECOND: The Council of Ministers must adopt a decree and appropriate instructions on solving the key problems in this area within its competency.

THIRD: The Ministry of National Education, in accordance with the state-public principle of education must organize in the first half of 1985 a NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION with a view to securing its reorganization.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

As this presentation shows, we have in mind NEW VIEWS AND POSTULATES, which touch upon the basic principles of planning and managing science and its structure, directions, and organization, as well as planning and managing scientific-technological progress, which affects the basic questions of training executive and leading cadres.

-- Naturally, these new views and postulates cannot but impose also a SERIOUS REORGANIZATION AND PERFECTION of the so-called economic approach and its mechanism; IN THE MANNER OF THINKING AND THE APPROACHES of the party, state, economic, and scientific cadres; in the CONTENTS of party-political and party-organizational activity, and so forth.

-- The perception of the essence of these new views and postulates, and their adoption by executive and leading cadres and the securing of their practical implementation and overcoming of unavoidable difficulties WILL DEPEND TO AN EXCEPTIONAL DEGREE on the PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, and on their political, ideological, and organizational activity.

-- As always, as in every other MAJOR ENTERPRISE our party WILL RELY AND DEPEND on the general efforts and actions of the Communists, organized Agrarians, members of the Komsomol, members of the Fatherland Front and the trade unions, and the entire working people in the cities and villages.

WHAT IS THE DEEP MEANING of the presented views and postulates?

Their deep meaning lies in FINDING THE CONDITIONS AND FORMS SUITABLE FOR TRULY AND ORGANICALLY LINKING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION WITH THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM THAT ARE MOST SUITABLE FOR OUR COUNTRY.

-- These ways and forms must allow us to overcome the previous practice of only COPYING the scientific-technological achievements of the highly developed industrial states.

WE MUST LOOK FOR AND FIND FORMS, WAYS, AND MEANS THAT ARE ADEQUATE FOR SOCIALISM, AND CAN FACILITATE THE CONDUCT OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND ACCELERATE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN OUR COUNTRY.

-- This in no way means that we refuse to utilize the foreign LEADING EXPERIENCE AND COMPLETED SCIENTIFIC LABOR, including these of the highly developed capitalist states.

OFFERING THE PRESENT NEW VIEWS AND POSTULATES WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO REVEAL AND FULLY UTILIZE THE FORCES VESTED IN OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM, AND FIND OUR OWN WAY OF SOLVING THE CARDINAL PROBLEMS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

-- I am a long way from thinking that with all this we are creating ALMOST A MODEL FOR CONSTRUCTING SOCIALISM UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS, that is valid for the development of individual socialist countries, or for the technological system as a whole.

Of course, this does not mean that OUR COUNTRY DOES NOT NEED SUCH A MODEL.

-- What else if not a global model for constructing developed socialism and gradually advancing toward communism in our country is outlined in the program adopted by the 10th BCP Congress?

Thus the issue is: in accordance with our global strategy TO WORK OUT A MODEL THAT CONCRETIZES THE WAYS, FORMS, AND MEANS OF CONDUCTING A SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA.

I am confident, Comrades, that with the collective intellectual and creative work of the workers' class, the agrarian workers, and the people's intelligentsia, we can quickly complete the reconstruction so that we can participate most actively in the scientific-technological revolution, fully utilize its achievements, and, in a word, solve this task, which is a historic one in the process of constructing socialism.

OUR POWER lies in the selfless work and creativity of the millions of working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the talent of our scientists and specialists, and in the courage of our youth.

OUR FORCE IS IN THE FRATERNAL COOPERATION AND UNITY OF ACTION with the countries of the socialist community and first of all with the great USSR in developing modern science and technology and in implementing the scientific-technological revolution.

Such are the postulates and views which according to the instruction of the Politburo I am presenting for the attention of the BCP Central Committee.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON CC PLENUM IMPORTANCE

AU231545 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Strategy of Comprehensive Progress"; upper case passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] Our people, our party, and all our working people have before them a program of development regarding society's comprehensive progress which is exceptional in its content and promise. These are the tenets and ideas contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report "On Some New Views and Approaches in Working Out and Conducting the Scientific-Technological Policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," and in his introductory and concluding speeches which were published yesterday and which represent a remarkable theoretical contribution and practical approach toward constructing developed socialism. The BCP Central Committee Plenum adopted the report and speeches as a PROGRAM DOCUMENT OF THE PARTY FOR THE IMMEDIATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA AS A GLOBAL STRATEGY AND AS A PRACTICAL PLATFORM OF LINKING THE ADVANTAGES OF SOCIALISM WITH THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS, AND FOR SUCCESSFULLY SOLVING THE HISTORIC TASK OF CONSTRUCTING A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA.

The plenum also set the date for the 13th BCP Congress, the agenda of which includes the basic issues of developing the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and up to the year 2000.

According to the scope of the adopted decisions and of the global public processes which were discussed, the February BCP Central Committee Plenum justifiably earned the status of an HISTORIC EVENT IN THE LIFE OF THE PARTY AND STATE. First of all, one must note the main conclusion on the new development of the APRIL LINE OF THE PARTY and the innovative spirit which permeated the analyses and postulates of Comrade Todor Zhivkov on constructing mature socialism. The profound thought regarding the scientific-technological revolution as a fundamental phenomenon which is governed by objective laws and developments under the conditions of socialism in the interest of society and man has a principled significance for theory and social practice.

"The implementation of the scientific-technological revolution under the present conditions," the introductory speech stresses, "means to construct a developed socialist society. And vice versa, to construct developed socialism in Bulgaria means to implement the scientific-technological revolution."

The new theoretical developments and ideas of Comrade Todor Zhivkov were highly appreciated by the BCP Central Committee Plenum. They broadly resounded in and were decisively supported by the party and the entire society. They were received AS A PROGRAM OF ACTION, A PLATFORM OF COMPREHENSIVE PROGRESS IN ALL AREAS OF LIFE, AND AS THE DEEP ESSENCE AND BASIC CONTENT IN THE WORK OF THE WORKING COLLECTIVES, SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND CREATIVE UNIONS, AND THEY CONSTITUTE AN IRREPLACEABLE SCHOOL IN THE WORK OF ALL OUR CONTEMPORARIES AND ACTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

The great goals of developing the country until it occupies a leading place in world economy, science, and culture, the goals of creating eternal material and spiritual values, and quickly elevating the people's standard of living and spiritual culture are before us.

The road toward these summits is complex and difficult, but it is the only correct one for our country -- its future and historic fate. The decisions on these most important social issues are characterized by their realism and courage and by faith in the forces and possibilities of our people, science, the economic complex, and our collective intellect. These decisions rely on the great achievements in socialist construction, the experience of and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and the friendship and comprehensive integration with the USSR.

The entire concept of the scientific-technological revolution, developed and scientifically analyzed in the plenum's documents, is characterized by its complex approach and its optimal outline of all the factors and resources of which our country is disposed or can create. The tasks are based on the rules of constructing mature socialism which are governed by objective law. They spring from well-grounded and consistent scientific positions; hence they are correct and precise and have a great creative impetus for development.

What are the conclusions to be drawn from the plenum's results and from the postulates and approaches of social development?

The working people in all areas are required to deeply analyze the new ideas and tasks so that the new points penetrate our thought and action and turn into a principled factor of our social production, and so that scientific research turns into a state policy and an all-people movement in the full meaning of the word.

The reconstruction and decisive turning point which are simultaneously required constitute an uncompromising denial of inertia and routine, obsolete schemes and opinions, partial improvements in technical and technological development, small-scale thinking, and formalistic and bureaucratic approaches in the activity of economic leaderships, state organs, and scientific institutes. Now all activities and programs must be coordinated and reconstructed according to the new scale and criteria. The programmatic documents which were adopted are exceptionally promising and strong. They require decisive actions and responsibility on the part of all figures and organs, from top to bottom, and on the part of all collectives. Nobody has the right to transfer his responsibilities and tasks to others and to stand idle when everyone else is engaged in common work.

THE CHANGES IN PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION BASED ON THE TASKS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS constitute an essential element of the plenum's documents. The development of socialist democracy and the active participation of the working collectives in the management of economy, science, and social causes will reveal new possibilities for comprehensive and intensive development and most effective use of the resources and factors of socialist society. We can no longer maintain the positions of yesterday and cannot be satisfied with partial and mediocre successes and achievements. Our time requires principled new approaches toward work and in the orientation toward scientific and economic areas in which our country can make a breakthrough and assume a leading position in the international division of labor and world markets. However, such a strategic breakthrough can be attained only when the selective approach to the scientific-technological revolution is utilized, when URGENT STRUCTURAL CHANGES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL IS IMPROVED THROUGH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PROGRAMMED-TARGET ORGANIZATION. The new management system presupposes the emergence in the short term of scientific products of great value and high effectiveness which are competitive on world markets and beneficial to the entire society.

IT IS COMPLETELY NATURAL THAT SIGNIFICANT CHANGES MUST ALSO TAKE PLACE IN THE APPLICATION OF THE ECONOMIC APPROACH AND ITS MECHANISM AND IN STIMULATING THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES -- THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS BEING THE BASIC INDEX. Only in this way can we overcome the distance which separates us from the level of the developed industrial states in some basic areas of production and scientific research.

The creation of programmed collectives is one side of the coin. The other significant requirement is great scope in research and in the use of world class technologies. The issue of TECHNOLOGICAL REARMING [prevuoruzhavane] is exceptionally important. The correct selection of the multiple-goal oriented technologies determines the final result and the entire perfection of the material-technological basis of society, as well as the development of scientific research and our effective participation in the international division of labor and scientific-technological cooperation. It is now impossible that an economic and state leadership or a party and public organization can neglect to answer the question: What new technologies are being used and introduced and at what scale and rate?

For the sake of truth we must say that what is being done in separate branches and economic complexes and in scientific organizations no longer satisfies the new scale and requirements. Many new technologies such as power metallurgy, hydraulic-plastic processing of materials, biotechnologies, electronic methods of processing, and so forth, are still either within the area of laboratory experiments or in very limited use. Only the introduction of multiple goal-oriented technologies and the introduction of electronics in management and production processes can demonstrate their real value for the national economy, scientific research, and improving production quality.

With complete justification the plenum discussed the issue of TRAINING CADRES. This task is addressed by all -- the organs of national education, the professional training schools, and the economic organizations. It is well known that the new tasks can be solved only by technically well educated and trained people, good professionals, and specialists who can quickly orient themselves in the complex world of science, technology, and modern production. The tasks in the areas of education and training cadres which have been envisaged presuppose a new style and new manner of actions, the results of which will facilitate the perfection of the study process, mastering of modern knowledge, and their combination with practical knowhow and high professional technolgical culture.

The evaluation criteria for every specialist, student, and cadre trained by schools and courses must be the degree of their training and ability to work in a certain area and to adapt quickly to the changing conditions of production and technology. We cannot close our eyes to many unfavorable facts -- the low production culture and mediocre professional training not only of certain people, but of a large part of those engaged in material production and the service sector.

The new tasks and approaches which have become the basic content in preparing the forthcoming party congress and in the comprehensive activity of constructing developed socialism require a profound reconstruction of the activity of every party organization and Communist, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov said at the plenum. It is natural that this process becomes a characteristic line in the activity of state and economic organs, every social organization, creative union, and all working collectives.

All ideological activity and organizational work must be subjected to these requirements, reveal the deep content of the new ideas and theoretical postulates, and turn them into the meaning, conviction, and motivation of social activity on the part of all our comtemporaries.

The strategic program on implementing the scientific-technological revolution has great significance for the progress of our country and mastering the new summits of its development. This is not only a national task of ours, but also our international duty and a real contribution TO THE SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION OF CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES. The joint scientific developments with the socialist countries and the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet institutes, economic organizations, and educational enterprises accelerate the implementation of the tasks with which our country is living today.

The party calls us to a new historic deed and asks us to construct our present and future. The acceleration of our movement, the scope of our movement, the scope of our achievements, and the comprehensive progress of the country depend on the deeds of all and on the conscious creativity of the entire people. The creators of material and spiritual culture today must be in the front ranks of the movement led by the party toward the summits of technological and social progress.

With revolutionary spirit and thought and with innovating actions, we must work for turning the great goals into eternal historic deeds and for worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress!

AFP: ANKARA PROTESTS BULGARIAN TREATMENT OF TURKS

AU221507 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Ankara, Feb 22 (AFP) -- The Turkish Government charged today that a large number of ethnic Turks had been killed or injured in Bulgaria in an official drive to force them to change their names to Bulgarian forms. The government said this was "intolerable" to Turkey.

It was the first time Turkey had issued a public accusation along these lines. Earlier, Ankara had made private representations to the Sofia government and the press in Turkey had written of hundreds of deaths and injuries among the Turkish-speaking minority at the hands of Bulgarian security forces in a "Bulgarization" campaign started last year.

Today's charge, which also rejected official Bulgarian denials of the reports, came in a diplomatic note handed to the Bulgarian ambassador, Argir Konstantinov, when he was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Ankara.

The content of the note was disclosed to journalists by the Turkish Government spokesman, Mesut Yilmaz.

The note said: "According to information obtained by the Turkish Government, it appears that a vast campaign has been launched in Bulgaria to forcibly change the names of Turks into Bulgarian names, that force has been used against those who resist and that numerous Turks have been killed or injured.".

Ethnic Turks number about 800,000 of Bulgaria's population of 8.5 million. They are concentrated in the Maskovo and Kurdzhali regions of southern Bulgaria. Living alongside them is an associated group, the 200,000-strong Pomaks, or Moslem Bulgarians.

Turkey has asked Bulgaria to discuss the problem at foreign minister level. Bulgaria has denied that any such campaign is taking place, but today's note said these denials did not appear "credible".

Mr Yilmaz said talks between the two countries should be aimed at concluding a new agreement to allow ethnic Turks to emigrate from Bulgaria of similar emigration in the past -- in 1950-51, when the Bulgarian encouraged 150,000 Turks to leave, and between 1968 and 1978, when another 80,000 or so went to Turkey. [sentence as received]

The Turkish Government had avoided making a statement for several weeks after the issue came into the open out of a desire to a preserve economic and other links with its communist neighbor.

Ankara appears now to have ceded to the pressure of public opinion to Turkey, extremely concerned by the reports of atrocities against the Bulgarian Turks.

Reports from Sofia say the roots of the Bulgarization campaign may lie partly in official concern over the fact that the birth rate of the ethnic Turks and Pomaks is several times that of the Bulgars.

The Bulgarian authorities reportedly have pressured ethnic Turks for years to give their children Bulgar names, but this trend apparently intensified last year with the introduction of new identity cards obliging adults to change their own names.

PETKOV HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS IN ANKARA

AU222116 Sofia BTA in English 1953 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Ankara, February 22 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and Mr Husnu Dogan, Turkey's minister of agriculture, forestry and village affairs, completed their talks here today. They stressed the good results of bilateral cooperation in the theory and practice of agriculture. Emphasis was laid on the mutual interest in the further expansion and promotion of contacts between the two countries' agricultural specialists and organizations.

The seventh session of the Subcommittee on Agriculture with the Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation also ended in Ankara today. The results of the session were assesed as a very good start towards the further deepening of bilateral cooperation. The protocol signed envisages the exchange of specialists and information on seed cultivation and seed breeding, cooperation in stock-farming, more specifically in sheep-breeding, in the designing and construction of hydrotechnical amelioration facilities and in veterinary medicine. In this field special attention is attached to the joint efforts to check the proliferation in Bulgaria and Turkey of the infectious animal diseases spreading from Africa and Asia.

CPSU CC DELEGATION VISIT 18-23 FEBRUARY

AU231626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Boris Panov, head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Bulgaria from 18 to 23 February. The delegation was received by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev. Questions pertaining to comprehensive, fruitful, and dynamically developing cooperation between the two fraternal parties were discussed.

The Soviet guests visited many industrial plants and other installations in Sofia, Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, and Pernik Okrugs.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SRV DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU221612 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Phoang Trong Dmi), deputy minister of foreign trade of Vietnam.

During the meeting they discussed apportunities for expanding exchange of goods between the two countries in 1985. They also dealt with questions connected with the comprehensive economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU231416 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] The members of the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions who took part in the working meeting with the leadership of the USSR trade unions have returned from Moscow. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council and candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL CONTINUES VISIT

Addresses Berlin College

DW221347 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Report on speech by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal at the Karl Marx Party College of the SED Central Committee in Berlin -- passages in quotation marks recorded in Portuguese fading into German translation]

[Excerpt] Alvaro Cunhal took the floor in the large lecture hall. He analyzed the eventful political process which has developed in the past 9 years since the April revolution in Portugal. He said that it was characteristic of this period that the Portuguese people under the leadership of the worker class and its party had implemented far-reaching socioeconomic changes. Despite serious blows dealt by the counterrevolution since 1976, the most important elements have been successfully defended. The PCP and the Portuguese worker movement are resolved to continue this struggle with determination. Alvaro Cunhal stated that his party considered this also to be an important contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace. "The struggle for peace today is an important common priority task involving all people in the world."

In addition to common international actions against the aggressive policy of imperialism, every worker party should in accordance with a given political situation develop very concrete and different types of struggle in their own country, Cunhal noted. The worker party in Portugal is well organized. The trade union movement in which Communists actively cooperate in responsible positions has organized 1.6 million of the country's 2.5 million workers. It is an organization which is doing its utmost to support the interests of the national and international worker movement "at present, against the militarization of space and against the whole aggressive policy of North American imperialism."

Alvaro Cunhal stressed his party's great appreciation for the GDR's foreign and domestic policy. The annual growth rates of 5 or more percent were particularly impressive at a time when in capitalist countries unemployment and the disastrous deterioration of living conditions represent the bitter everyday life of millions of workers. In Portugal, for instance, the annual rate of inflation currently is about 30 percent. Last year, the workers and employees suffered a 13 percent loss of real wages, he said. The example of the GDR showed the superiority of the socialist system. It is more than just a friendly remark for him to point out that the strengthening of the socialist state was the most important factor in the struggle aimed at restraining aggressive imperialism.

In his lecture to the party students, including foreign comrades from 22 countries, Alvaro Cunhal stressed the necessity as well as the willingness of his party to learn from the experience of other worker parties. At the same time, with this struggle the Portuguese Communists try to enrich the international worker movement's body of experience. He said in this connection that the PCP highly respected not only the SED's practical policy but also its thorough ideological and socio-science work.

The Portuguese Communists try to conduct their struggle in a flexible way so as to meet any given political situation, Cunhal said. However, they do not make compromises at the workers' expense. He then dealt with the PCP's growing strength. In 1975, there were 15,000 organized Communists; one year later, in the course of the April revolution, their number had increased to 100,000.

Despite the intensive counterrevolutionary offensive by Portuguese and foreign capital, the number of Communists has meanwhile risen to more than 200,000. In the last few months, more than 10,000 Portuguese, mostly young, have joined the PCP's ranks.

In his lecture, Alvaro Cunhal stressed that common action of communist and worker parties with the socialist states constitutes a significant source of strength. He emphatically defended the principle of proletarian internationalism: "We have never renounced our internationalist duties, and I think it is of interest to stress here that our internationalist positions have not contributed to weakening our party. On the contrary, we believe that our party's national influence also has something to do with our party's internationalist position. Just as we have always been grateful for the deep solidarity from the socialist countries that we have experienced, we also in our practical politics side with the socialist countries and support their policy in solidarity." [applause]

Officials Attend 20 Feb Dinner

DW210923 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Erich Honecker has given a dinner at the Unter den Linden Palace in honor of Alvaro Cunhal. The following attended the dinner at the Unter den Linden Palace, together with Erich Honecker and Alvaro Cunhal: members and candidate members of the SED Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Gutner Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, and Inge Lange, as well as other members of the SED Central Committee. Also present was Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commissions and of the Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

Honecker Delivers Toast

AU221330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at 20 February dinner in Berlin for Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP]

[Text] Dear comrades, I once again wish to very cordially welcome you; dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, close friend and fellow fighter of our party and our people; and you, dear Comrade Domingos Abrantes, to the GDR. Our meetings have become a good tradition. They enrich mutual knowledge and deepen the trustful, fraternal relations between our two parties, which are based on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In the vital questions of our time, the SED and the PCP have completely identical views, as is also demonstrated by today's exchange of views. This helps increase the strength and esteem of the international communist movement.

The Marxist-Leninist Policy of the PCP Enjoys Great Authority

We are once again impressed with the determination of the Portuguese working people, with the Communists at their head, to struggle against the attacks of the reaction and to defend the achievements of the "Revolution of the Carnations" in 1974.

This reflects the great authority of the PCP among the working people of Portugal. Their courageous struggle against exploitation and suppression, their struggle to preserve peace as the most precious asset of mankind, and their creative Marxist-Leninist policy guarantee further consolidation of the Portuguese Communists' ranks.

To Prevent the Arms Race in Space and End It On Earth

Dear comrades, at today's meeting we have reaffirmed that eliminating the danger of war and averting a nuclear inferno are the most important tasks of the present. Therefore, we welcome the coming negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space arms, talks which are a result of the Soviet-American declaration and which will begin in Geneva on 12 March. Of course, no one can expect such complicated questions to be solved overnight, but the fact that with these negotiations both sides have agreed to seek to finally eliminate nuclear arms in general is a cause for hope.

Whoever seriously wants disarmament must ensure above all that no nuclear arms systems are installed in places where there are none already, that is, in space. At the same time, the main thing is to end the arms race on earth. We regard guaranteeing the military-strategic balance on an ever lower level as a decisive prerequisite for securing peace.

Preservation of Peace Is the Main Task of Our Time

Theories of a nuclear first strike, of the alleged limitability or winnability of a nuclear war are as useless as they are dangerous. Thus the further existence of human civilization is at stake. Also, those people who see salvation in nuclear weapons would perish in a nuclear inferno. The preservation of peace has literally become the vital issue of our time, and how this issue is decided will determine our future. Therefore, this issue is at the center of the world political struggles of our time.

The nuclear arms arsenals that even today are sufficient to destroy the globe several times over must not be expanded but must be frozen and reduced. We are in favor of limiting nad reducing armaments and we favor disarmament according to the principle of equality and equal security, in particular in the nuclear, but also in the conventional sector. The new proposal submitted by the USSR, the GDR, the PPR and the CSSR at the Vienna troops reduction negotiations is in line with that. To withdraw within a year 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. military men with their equipment and weapons from central Europe would be a first practical step which would positively influence the entire climate.

Confrontation Course May Prove To Be Boomerang

Through its political actions the community of socialist states is meeting its historic mission to promote peace. The worldwide coalition of common sense and realism for which we are working has proven to be an essential factor in solving the questions of war and peace in the interest of the peoples. It cannot be overlooked that in the West European NATO countries and even in the United States the view is gaining ground that more missiles do not mean more security and that the course of confrontation and intensive armament may prove to be a highly dangerous boomerang. More than ever before there is no acceptable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

In sharp contrast to this are those in the FRG who are increasingly talking of a Greater Germany and who are following the illusion that they can reverse the results of World War II and postwar development. The borders existing in Europe today are inviolable. Only if the FRG lets itself by guided by reality; only if the FRG recognizes the existence of two sovereign German states with diverse social orders belonging to two different alliance systesm; and only if the FRG acts in accordance with the Basic Treaty between the two German states can relations between the GDR and the FRG develop positively. This would at the same time be an efficient contribution to guaranteeing peace in Europe and the world.

Never Again Must a War Emanate From German Soil

The GDR consistently adheres to the principle of ensuring that never again will a war emanate from German soil, but instead peace will emanate from it. In the 40 years that have passed since the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of our people, we have regarded this as our commitment and are fulfilling it also today. From history follows the lesson that struggle against war must be waged before war begins. This requires resourceful and long-term efforts, it requires the contribution of all states, large and small, it requires the joint action of all throughout the world who sincerely want peace.

In particular the communists have a great responsibility. It is their task to reveal the causes of today's danger of war, to show the path for securing peace, and to mobilize the masses for the peace struggle in accordance with their national conditions.

Great Initiatives Before the 11th Party Congress

Dear comrades, the main thing above all is to universally strengthen socialism as the decisive peace force. During your visit to our Republic, you, dear Portuguese comrades, will see for yourself that we have advanced well along this path. Preparations for our 11th Party Congress are the center of attention everywhere and are creating new, great initiatives of the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and the other working people. In all fields our efforts to master the problems of 1985 are evident. Here our readiness to help the GDR prosper further can be understood in connection with our efforts to secure peace.

We have every reason to be optimistic. The industrious, creative work of the people of our country, the firm unity of party and people, and the unshakable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community guarantee that.

We want to assure you, dear Portuguese comrades, that the GDR communists are aware of their responsibility to do everything in the spirit of our joint cause to continue to work for the well-being of the people, to further strengthen the first socialist worker-peasant state on German soil, and to preserve peace. We feel most closely linked with our Portuguese class brothers. We wish the PCP new successes in its complicated struggle.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to:

-- The health and well-being of our Comrade Alvaro Cunhal and Domingos Abrantes,
-- The unshakable militant alliance between the SED and the PCP,
-- To proletarian internationalism, and
-- To peace in the world.

Cunhal Toast Reported

LD210033 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (ADN) -- "We share the SED's concern about the complicated nature and dangers of the present international situation, which has resulted from the imperialist, especially North American imperialist, policy of interference, intervention, aggression and war." This was stated by Alvaro Cunhal in Berlin today in his toast at a banquet given in his honor by Erich Honecker.

"We share the SED's concern about the new and serious dangers of nuclear war that could arise from the arms race, the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, and plans for the militarization of space. We not only understand the measures taken by the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries for maintaining strategic military parity but also regard them as imperative for the security of the socialist countries and as a contribution to the defense of peace in Europe and the world."

"We regard the negotiations and peace proposals fo the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact countries as a solid basis for reducing international tensions and for solving the grave international problems existing in the present situation. The defense of peace, which is inseparably linked with the struggle for freedom, for democracy, for national independence, and for social progress and socialism is a central, general, and common task for all peoples and nations today," Alvaro Cunhal said in his toast.

"The struggle for peace furthers integration and requires the strengthening of active support for the forces in the world that are waging an anti-imperialist struggle, for the peoples subjugated by fascism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for the people in Latin America, in southern Africa, in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, and in the Far East who are fighting against imperialism and defending their legitimate rights."

"The unity of the socialist countries and joint or converging action and mutual solidarity between the socialist countries; the labor movement in the capitalist countries; the national liberation movement; and the progressive countries constitute a basic precondition for the victory of the common struggle," the PCP secretary general stated.

"Imperialism, especially North American imperialism, whose international policy seeks to impede the world process of liberation of the workers and the peoples, is actively supporting the counterrevolutionary process in Portugal." Democratic transformations, such as nationalization of the banks and basic sectors of the Portuguese economy and land reform, opened the way to utilization of national resources and potential and for rapid economic development for the well-being of the people and the country. The counterrevolutionary process of the past 9 years has dealt heavy blows to the nationalized factories and sectors and to collectivized production units and cooperatives of the agricultural reform and has led to centralization and accumulation of the surplus value produced in the country and of capital, resources and goods in the hands of the capitalists who are again exploiting the working people.

"At the social level, the policy of monopolistic reconquest is seen in mass unemployment -- with a national unemployment figure of 600,000, of whom 300,000 are young people -- which amounts to 20 percent of the labor force, and in 160,000 workers who for many months have not been paid," Cunhal said.

The effects of this policy are also evident in a steep decline in real wages, the elimination of social benefits, in an unreasonable increase in the cost of living, in the impoverishment of broad sections of the peasantry, in the bankruptcy of thousands of small and medium-sized commercial and industrial businesses, and in the rapid spread of poverty and hunger throughout the country.

"We will fight for the formation of a government which will put an end to the counter-revolutionary process; which respects the Constitution and democratic legality; and which will mobilize national resources, energies, and potential in order to lead Portugal back to to the shining path of freedom, progress, peace, and national independence that was begun with the April revolution," Cunhal stressed. For the Portuguese workers the achievements and successes of the GDR, as a valuable example and experience, are an important factor in contributing to the attractiveness of the ideals of socialism and of confidence in the prospect of a society without exploiters and exploited in Portugal.

Cunhal Speaks at Leipzig Shop

LD230831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1959 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Leipzig, 22 Feb (ADN) -- In view of the threats to world peace, it is necessary to further strengthen the unity of the communist and workers' movement, and to deepen the friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples. Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the PCP, said this on Friday at a meeting in the Leipzig wool-carding shop to more than 600 workers.

The current visit to the GDR, Alvaro Cunhal continued, is an expression of the close and friendly relations at a high level between the PCP and the SED, between the working classes of both countries. The successes of the workers of the GDR represent a great help for the victorious struggle of his people.

In view of the danger of war emanating from imperialism, especially from the most aggressive forces of the United States, the PCP supports the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact. They opened ways to implement a policy of detente and peaceful coexistence.

During the meeting, at which Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Domingos Abrantes, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the PCP Central Committee, were present, Alvaro Cunhal expressed certainty that the textile workers of the enterprise will also achieve their high aims in the future.

"When we see your work and what your problems are, we, as Portuguese and as Communists, can only recall the situation in our country, which is quite different," the secretary-general said. Rather than economic progress, there has been a constant drop in production, rather than job security there have been more and more pink slips. One-fifth of the country's workers are unemployed and more than 150,000 receive no wages from their enterprises.

Alvaro Cunhal recalled that after half a century of fascist dictatorship, the military and popular revolution of 25 April 1974 fundamentally changed Portuguese society. Monopolies and large landowners were removed and essential sectors of the economy of the country were nationalized. Collective farms and cooperatives came into being, and democratic freedoms were implemented. The revolution made a substantial contribution to ensuring that the peoples suppressed by Portuguese colonialism gained their independence.

The Portuguese revolution presented an opportunity for the people to build a new society. However, since 1976 a counterrevolutionary process has developed with the aim of destroying the achievements of the April revolution and of reinstituting the economic and political power of the old forces which exploited the country during fascism. The 9 years of counterrevolution took place under the most varied subsequent governments. The current government in Portugal is continuing this policy, the speaker said. Thus, it returns enterprises, banks and land-holdings to the capitalists. Land, cattle, and machinery are taken from the agricultural workers.

Portugal is a NATO country; there are U.S. bases on its territory, the secretary general stressed. Under all these conditions, it was questionable whether a real opportunity existed to defend the achievements of the April revolution and to advance down the road of democracy and national independence opened up in 1974. Despite the difficult conditions, the Portuguese Communists answered this question affirmatively. Their hope was based on great trust in the working class of the country, which had already achieved important victories in complicated situations. Portugal has a strong workers' movement, a very large trade union movement and a strong youth womens' movement.

Additionally there is support from all the anti-monopolistic classes and people who are interested in ensuring that the power of the monopolies and large landowners is not reinstituted.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed that the PCP was forged from an underground struggle. Against the assertion of counterrevolutionary forces, the party emerged from the struggles of the past years not weakened but strengthened. He recalled that in 1974 the PCP numbered a total of 15,000 members and that today more than 200,000 communists belong to it.

The secretary general very highly evaluated the solidarity of the workers of other countries, especially the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries. He expressed the deep gratitude of the Portuguese workers and communists to the workers of the GDR for the active solidarity of the SED and the whole people of the GDR. The friendship between the communist and workers' parties as well as all workers was an essential element for the victory of every revolution.

In the struggles which a people make under specific conditions, unity and solidarity are an important factor.

Horst Schumann, first secretary of the Leipzig-Bezirk SED executive committee and member of the SED Central Committee, said at the meeting that the workers of the wool-carding shop were preparing for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet and anti-Hitler coalition over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people with high economic achievements. This victory made it possible to realize the ideas of Marx, Engles and Lenin on German soil. "Our struggle for a strong socialism is at the same time our support for the victory of the Portuguese Communists."

In the afternoon, the Portuguese guests viewed the memorials of the German and international workers movement. They paid a visit to the Iskra Memorial, which commemorates Lenin, and the Georgi Dimitrov Museum.

In the old town hall of the exhibition town erected by Hieronymus Lotter in 1556, the guests acquainted themselves with the exhibition "Leipzig Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" on the development of Leipzig into a socialist city.

In the evening, Alvaro Cunhal and his entourage met together with renowned cultural and artistic workers in Leipzig.

Tours Cooperative Farm

LD231425 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, went to Leipzig today on a fact-finding tour to brief himself on the GDR's agricultural policy. In Krostitz, Delitzsch Kreis, he is visiting cooperative farms and familiarizing himself with the private home building program for Agricultural Producers' Cooperative members. Alvaro Cunhal was accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

SCHUERER IN HAVANA FOR PLAN COORDINATION TALKS

For reportage of the visit to Havana by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, including high-level plan coordination talks, see the Cuba section of the 25 February Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LAZAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES WITH AUSTRIANS

Holds Talks With Sinowatz

LD221212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Hungarian-Austrian official negotiations began this morning with the meeting of the two heads of government. Fred Sinowatz received Gyorgy Lazar in the chancellor's office at the Balhaus Platz. Their talks lasted longer than planned -- over an hour -- and then the negotiating delegations met in session.

The Hungarian team comprises Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; Istvan Torok, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Directors of Austrian economic life formed the majority in the Austrian delegation: Norbert Steger, vice chancellor, who is also minister of trade, commerce and industry; Erich Schmidt; Ferdinand Lacina, who directs transport affairs and nationalized industry; Franz Vranitsky, minister of finance; and Gerald Hinteregger, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Tariff, Joint Venture Talks

LD222241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Our special correspondent, Ivan Bedo, reports on Gyorgy Lazar's talks in Vienna.

Gyorgy Lazar's talks this morning lasted longer than planned. This was one further sign that cooperation between the two countries is important to the heads of government and the ministers. Gyorgy Lazar first met his host, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, then the talks continued with participation by the other members of the delegations. The discussions centered largely on economic cooperation. Naturally, however well trade has developed, there is still plenty to discuss. For example, current Austrian customs duties place Hungarian exporters at a disadvantage. Further talks between specialists are expected on this subject.

Today's talks in Vienna dealt also with the possibility of Austrian enterprises participating in other investments in the wake of hotel construction and modernization at Ferihegy Airport. It is possible that in a few years Austrian enterprises will participate in the construction and extension of Hungarian power stations. Besides economic issues, the topics discussed this morning included cultural relations, joint research and, naturally, also the international situation and European security.

The Hungarian side was represented by Gyorgy Lazar; Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai; Istvan Torok, state secretary for foreign trade; and Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The talks were held in the chancellor's office, which, by the way, is where the Austrian Council of Ministers holds its meetings. As well as Chancellor Sinowatz, the Austrian Government was represented mainly by those in charge of economic life. Those present included Franz Vranitsky, minister of finance, and Ferdinand Lacina, minister in charge of transportation and nationalized industries. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry was represented by State Secretary Erich Schmidt and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Secretary General Gerald Hinteregger.

A few minutes after the conclusion of the talks, Gyorgy Lazar paid a visit to the president of the Republic, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. The two politicians shook hands in the Hofburg, the one-time imperial residence, under a portrait of Maria Theresa.

They than had a short discussion, after which the head of state gave a luncheon in honor of the Hungarian guests.

Industrial Cooperation Talks

LD221511 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] In Vienna the members of the delegation accompanying the Hungarian head of government have discussed with their Austrian partners the possibility of expanding cooperation in the steel, textiles, rubber, chemical, and refrigeration industries. This was the subject of negotiations between Istvan Toercek, state secretary for the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Erich Schmidt, state secretary for trade, commerce, and industry, on the one hand, and between Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Economic Chamber on the other hand.

Following this Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Federal Republic, received Gyorgy Lazar and hosted a dinner in honor of the Hungarian delegation.

Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage, having ended their official 2-day visit, will travel home from Vienna in the afternoon.

Talks 'Successfully Conducted'

LD222247 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar successfully conducted talks in Vienna on Hungarian-Austrian relations, particularly the possibilities for developing economic relations. The chairman of the Council of Ministers returned to Budapest this evening.

Talks, Ties Evaluated

LD232323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 Feb 85

[From the "168 Hours" program; presenter unidentified]

[Text] Among the journalists covering the Hungarian-Austrian prime ministerial talks, "168 hours" was represented by Ivan Bedo. He interviewed Tamas Beck, chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, and Franz Vranitsky, Austrian minister of finance.

[Begin recording] [Bedo] Despite the fact that we are speaking of the exemplary good relations between Hungary and Austria, Hungary has complaints against Austria. These concern customs duties and the fact that Austria is supporting the move to restrict developed technology sales to the socialist countries. Have we succeeded in achieving anything in these areas during the talks?

[Beck] I think we should not begin our conversation with the problems. After all, as the federal chancellor and the Hungarian premier have agreed, relations between the two countries are so free of problems -- the statement relates primarily to the economy -- that it would be very difficult to find any problems needing to be solved by negotiations. After a number of years, in 1984 our trade balance was positive from the Hungarian point of view. You have asked me about customs duties. Well, there are issues concerning customs preferences which will have to be solved. These are being prepared for disussion by foreign trade specialists and the relevant Hungarian authorities. A solution to these issues is urged both by Austrian and Hungarian business circles.

[Bedo] Hungarian-Austrian business relations have also been characterized by rather large-scale joint ventures, such as hotel construction program and airport reconstruction at Ferihegy Airport. It seems, however, that this wave of construction is now coming to an end.

[Beck] During the plenary economic talks, Deputy Premier Marjai said -- obviously on the basis of suitable background information -- that there are several larger and smaller Hungarian projects in which we would be glad to cooperate with the Austrians. Thus, I think it is far too early to speak of the wave coming to an end. After all, our economic organs are engaged in negotiations on further large investment projects.

[Bedo] I understand that there is also talk about even closer Hungarian-Austrian cooperation in energy exports and imports. How is this envisaged? Might it be realized through the construction of power stations or through other means?

[Beck] The talks on this are at an embryonic state. These are not yet settled issues. However, it is likely that during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, further power stations will be constructed and extended. Precisely on the basis of good-neighborly relations and on the basis of good political and economic cooperation, we will be counting on high-quality Austrian products, on Austrian partners.

[Bedo] You accompanied the delegation in your capacity as chairman of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. This shows that the chambers play a considerable role in our cooperation.

[Beck] The chairman of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce and I agreed on the cooperation program for the current year. This involves a number of discussions.

[Bedo] Discussions between who?

[Beck] The talks will be between enterprises. We are planning a symposium on environmental protection. We have agreed that we will increase our cooperation in third markets and will make considerable advances in joint enterprises.

[Bedo] The views of the other side were put forward by Franz Vranitsky, minister of finance. We spoke yesterday, just minutes after the negotiations, in the Chancellor's office. I asked the minister to summarize the most important ecnonomic issues discussed.

[Branitsky, in German, with superimposed Hungarian translation] The most important fact in the economic sphere is that Austrian and Hungarian enterprises have rather close foreign trade relations. In 1984, Hungarian exports increased 37 percent. This in itself shows a considerable upswing. This is something that the representative of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce emphasized during the talks. Secondly, we discussed industrial cooperation in a number of areas. Thirdly, we examined the possibility of cooperating more closely in energy management.

[Bedo] At the banquet, Gyorgy Lazar said in his toast that it is necessary to once again reaffirm Hungary's interest in expanding economic cooperation. I imagine that this statement is connected with the fact that Austria has also joined those Western counties which restrict modern technology exports to the socialist countries. Besides this, the high Austrian customs duties make exporting more difficult for the Hungarian side.

[Vranitsky] Yes, we discussed how, concerning technology transfers, we would like to do everything possible to ensure that there are no barriers to our good relations.

As for customs preferences, this is a somewhat more difficult issue because Austria is tied by international treaties and obligations arising from membership in international organizations. Thus, we cannot easily undertake invidual initiatives. My suggestion is that a working group, composed of high-level specialists from the two countries, should discuss this once again during the coming weeks.

[Bedo] Have you discussed credits?

[Vranitsky] Not directly, but credit issues would obviously arise in connection with the possible construction of a Danube power station. [end recording]

ELECTRICAL EXPERTS DISCUSS CEMA INFORMATION SHARING

LD221122 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian electricity industry experts discussed the development of the techical-scientific information system of the CMEA countries and Hungarian participation in the common information system, in Budapest Thursday.

It was stated that computer processing of information concerning the electricity industry is to be introduced this year and a computerized information searching and retrieval system is to be installed. Consequently, Hungarian electric energy companies and powerworks will be in a position to retrieve any information concerning developments, production and operation stored by the other CMEA countries. The participants agreed to promote the publication of information that has been considered as classified and available to few companies so far. It is expected that the move will eliminate parallel research and save development costs. Such data would be stored in the information system of the CMEA too.

The CMEA countries have long been seeking to speed up the flow of technical-scientific information. Millions of pages of information material is exchanged every year between the CMEA member countries. The member countries process professional literature related to such information jointly and specialize in certain topics. The Hungarian electric energy industry, for example, is looking for publications on powerworks using solid fuel and preparing a comprehensive analysis to be used by other CMEA member countries as well.

FOOD RESEARCH INSTITUTE ROLE IN CEMA COOPERATION

LD221213 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- A programme for modernizing agricultural and food industry cooperation of the CMEA member countries has been approved, in the framework of implementing the complete programme of the CMEA approved in 1971. Under the cooperation, the member countries carried out technological surveys with the installation used for portioning semi-cooked and ready-cooked food into bottles and tins, with the examination coordinated by Hungary.

The Hungarian Central Food Industry Research Institute has worked out technologies and recipes for various nutritional methods, and eight new products with filaments. Hungarian success has been recorded in the manufacturing of milk protein concentrate, research results in the use for human nutrition of grits won from soya and the industrial production and use of proteins won from these products. Under the cooperation agreement, an installation for processing machine-picked cucumbers has been developed in Hungary.

RANGE OF CHEAPER FOOD PRODUCTS TO EXPAND

AU241715 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 85 p 1

[MTI report: "Steady Supply -- The Range of Cheaper Food Articles Is Expanding"]

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade promises a good and balanced supply of food this year. Like last year, this year important goals continue to be improved buying conditions, better fulfillment of various needs, and a healthy national diet, mainly through increasing the variety of special dietary and diabetic products. A fundamental task is to improve the supply of goods for small towns and smaller, outlying district shops. In order to achieve this, the ministry, together with its partner institutions and organizations, will examine the vehicle transport situation and the activity of salespeople. They will also urge the producing enterprises to package products in smaller units. The trade, according to what is financially possibile, wishes to improve shopping conditions in small towns by further technically modernizing shops, expanding storage space, and opening new mobile stores.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food have established joint guidelines for the food trade enterprises so cheaper goods should have a predominant place already in supply contracts made with the producers. It is therefore expected that more and more such products will appear in the shops.

According to the negotiations held with the food industry, this year's supply of food products -- with the exception of a few goods -- will be balanced. The available quantity of meat and meat products will increase at least 3 percent. As increased demand for cheap cuts of meat and cheaper meat products is expected to continue, the industry will organize the assortment in such a way that these products make up 60-62 percent of supply, and indications are that this is possible. Poultry sales are expected to increase 5-6 percent; the industry, however, continues to be unable to fulfill demand for chitterlings and giblets.

Among dairy products, a decreasing demand is expected for durable and semi-durable milk, certain types of cheese, and condensed milk owing to the relatively high prices of these items. At the same time, an increasing number of people are buying cheaper products, so the industry placing an increasing amount of 1 and 1/2 percent fat milk, cheaper cheese, and sandwich butter spreads on the market. The soon-to-be-introduced 2.2 percent fat milk and lower-fat sour cream will increase variety in the shops.

The domestic food industry does not promise a full-scale variety of canned vegetable and fruit. Among vegetables, demand can be fulfilled exclusively for canned green peas. There is not enough canned fruit, however, because there was a small yield of apricots, cherries, and gooseberries last year. But there will be a steady supply of fruit squash. To partially compensate for the shortages, the industry increased its industrial orders and increased its sources of supply from the local stock of goods, and parallel with this, it is striving for a wider international exchange of goods.

PROPOSED PRICE INCREASES, OPPOSITION REPORTED

Trade Unions Reject Increases

LD232025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] The National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ) Council at today's meeting adopted its stand regrading prices and cost of living in the current year. Romuald Sosnowski, OPZZ deputy chairman, informs us of the stand:

[Begin Sosnowski recording] The OPZZ position adopted by the OPZZ Council regarding proposals in connection with new food prices and the curtailment of rationing is as follows: The OPZZ Council, guided by the working people's good, and the concern for the consolidation of social peace and national accord and the creation of conditions to facilitate our country's economic improvement, recalls the trade unions' position concerning the Central Annual Plan for 1985, the policy of prices and cost of living of the working people in 1985 as adopted by the Executive Committee on 20 December 1984, and also concerning government proposals for raising pensions and old-age pensions. We fully confirm the general line included in those decisions, opinions and positions adopted by the trade unions and their national organizations regarding an increase in food prices and the curtailment of rationing, and also letters, resolutions, and suggestions addressed to the OPZZ in reply to our earlier position and taking into consideration the current opinion of the working people, whom we represent, we declare:

First: we do not accept any price increase option as proposed by the Office for Price Affairs. These are measures of temporary significance, without permanent impact on halting inflation and improving the economy.

Second: We do not accept a single, and excessively concentrated (?in too short period of time) price rise for basic foodstuffs, which has the strongest influence on the standard of living of people employed in the socialized economy, as well as old pensioners and retirees.

Third: The intent to further increase charges for central heating, electricity, gas and coal, following the recent rent increases, arouses our special protest.

Fourth: We regard the proposed amounts of compensation as misleading and implausible. We demand honest compensation, that should be based on a thorough estimate of the cost of living. The compensation for price rises should be solved in the future through wage increases, and increases in family benefits and pensions.

Fifth: It is necessary to protect the standard of living of work veterans, families with low incomes and many children, and invalids and crippled children.

We again demand to set up the lowest pension at the level of 7,000 zlotys, including compensations.

Sixth: It is almost unrealistc and dangerous, as far as social effect are concerned, to abandon food rationing other than for cereals. We believe that the announced price concentration will lower the working people's standard of living, which we cannot agree to. We believe it necessary to conduct an assessment of changes in the cost of living in light of the implementation of the central annual plan this July.

We demand resolute action to stop the price-wage spiral that is weakening our economy and society and that damages morale and the value of work.

Supporting progressive economic reforms, we believe the main instrument to restore the market equilibrium should be better management and not price rises.

Signed by the council of the National Trade Union Accord. [end recording]

Minister Views TU Rejection

LD242242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Stanislaw Ciosek, minister for trade union affairs, gave his opinion on the stance of the trade unionists, presented yesterday, concerning the proposals for new food prices and limited rationing. Stanislaw Ciosek stated that the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] attitude came as no surprise to the government. Opinions of various social groups were presented by various trade union links; hence the Council of Ministers, at its Monday 25 February session, will be able to give a concrete opinion on the published results of the social consultations. This will not be easy, as opinions were extremely diverse. The government will consider with great care and in depth the stance of the OPZZ Council, as well as the results of the social consultations and the opinions of experts, paying particular attention to trade union demands.

Without waiting for the official opinion one can suppose that the government will agree with the view of the OPZZ that the main instrument for a return to market equilibrium should be an improvement in management efficiency and not price increases, Stanislaw Ciosek stated.

Price Affairs Council Sees Flaws

LD232045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] The Price Affairs Council, at its meeting today, presented its opinion to the Price Office on the proposed price increase options for foodstuffs and the compensation.

It took note in the report of the opinions of the numerous milieus represented by its members. The council took as the fundamental criteria for evaluating the project the degree to which it will lead to market equilibrium, with a simultaneous stabilization of society's material situation. The council believes that none of the options sufficiently meets the demands of the above criteria.

Seeing the vital necessity for price increases, particularly for foodstuffs, the council stated that the implementation of such an assumption should be spread over many months. This will reduce the scale of the successively introduced increases, as well as ensuring a departure from rationing.

In its opinion, the council highlighted those characteristics of the proposed increases that bring the proposed options closer to the desired solution. A series of shortcomings and flaws in the proposals were also pointed out. They include the (?bad) way in which the project was presented to society and the insufficiently reliable presentation of the effects of the price increases for various socioeconomic groups. The council also put forward many supplementary postulates and proposals which can be used in further work on the final version of the price changes. They concern inter alia increased flexibility of food prices; their differentiation as regards type, quality, and seasonality [word indistinct]; the need to curtail monopolies; and the need to curtail production cost increases by eliminating waste, extravagance, and by improving quality.

Walesa: Strike May Be Cancelled

AU251336 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 25 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa urged authorities here today to start an "honest dialogue" to overcome Poland's economic crisis, as the cabinet met to review and possibly ease proposed food price rises.

Mr Walesa, who had called for a national 15-minute protest strike on Thursday if the rises were maintained, added in a statement to Western journalists that price rises should be "harmonised" with society.

"We are not against price rises in general," he said. But there has to be honest dialogue, and the worst-off has to be "spared."

Mr Walesa had also indicated that the Thursday strike call could be cancelled if the proposed rises themselves were cancelled or lowered. He urged the strike with the clandestine leadership of the banned Solidarity Union.

The proposed rises, of up to 83 percent, had also been criticised by Poland's new official trade unions, which wanted them revised and staggered, and by official bodies like parliamentary committees and the Prices Council.

With much of the population also opposed, many local committees of the new unions had said they would observe the Solidarity-ordered strike.

Observers said Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's government could in effect accept the new unions' call, with the double aim of boosting their prestige and short-circuiting Solidarity.

Official Explains Increases

LD241657 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 February 1985

[Interview with Assistant Professor Brunon Gorecki, deputy chairman of the Council for Price Affairs, by Anna Andrzejewska]

[Excerpts] [Andrzejewska] Sir, how are prices determined on the world level, and how do we compare with current world price policies? Do prices rise as fast in the rest of the world as in our country?

[Gorecki] All elements of prices involved in production, plus a fair profit, are taken into consideration, and taken together determine the price of an item. But there are some trends that in some economies and in some periods cause some price movements -- first of all, price increases, what we generally call inflation. The process of slowly rising prices is very difficult to control. At the same time, as we can see...

[Andrzejewska, interrupting] Do you think prices are rising slowly?

[Gorecki] The process is a diminishing one.

[Andrzejewska] I do not understand why you say inflation is diminishing when we are talking about the price increases awaiting us?

[Gorecki] Yes, but in statistical terms this phenomenon looks as follows: In 1982, at the time of sudden price rises, we were dealing with inflation of over 100 percent annually.

[Andrzejewska] Wasn't it more?

[Gorecki] Not much more.

[Andrzejewska] We felt it was much more. Some articles said it went up by 360 percent.

[Gorecki] Yes, some, but the statistical average shows that it was a little more than 100 percent, and in the following years -- that means 1983 -- inflation was around 25 percent; in 1984, as we know, around 16 percent. We hope that in 1985 it will not exceed 14-15 percent and that it will gradually fade.

[Andrzejewska] From what you have said, our impression -- I think my listeners have got such an impression -- is that if it were not for the economic reform and if we were not making some structural changes in our economy, there would not be inflation.

[Gorecki] I have tried, but perhaps I have not emphasized sufficiently the consequences arising from the economic crisis into which we have fallen in this unpleasant way.

[Andrzejewska] It normally happens in an unpleasant way.

[Gorecki] These strong supply limitations, these strong production drops have brought about the need to lower the population's living standard; on the other hand, the reform mechanisms have released spontaneous objective economic mechanisms, and the combination of the two pehenomena together has brought about the effects we have been discussing.

[Andrzejewska] Can anyone in Poland say what will happen next?

[Gorecki] Probably. The opinion of economists on this subject is relatively unequivocal. Namely, in the next few years we must be prepared for inflation of around 10 percent. We would be delighted if it were not double-degit inflation. We must, however, reconcile ourselves to price increases of this kind in the next few years. The problem is of course deeply ingrained.

[Andrzejewska] "The next few years" means until when?

[Gorecki] I am thinking in terms of 5, 6 or 8 years. We can, of course, discuss...

[Andrzejewska, interrupting] It may be more ..

[Gorecki, interrupting] As always in the economy, phenomena created by man can differ greatly from what was originally intended. One should expect that more years of living with inflation will very soon make us start taking measures, as great industrial enterprises have, to protect social groups that are especially vulnerable to this kind of inflation because of their inability to protect themselves.

LEVEL OF DEFENSE SPENDING REPORTED, COMPARED

AU221338 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview given by Sejm Deputy Bronislaw Owsianik, chairman of the Sejm National Defense Commission, to Lieutenant-Colonel Janusz Borkowski: "Essential and Necessary Expenditure" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Borkowski: The Sejm has passed the 1985 budget law. What part of the planned national income and state budget is to be allocated for national defense?

Owsianik: Our country's military spending coming out of the distributed national income and state budget has been restrained for many years. This is because of our economic possibilities. This year, Z288.7 billion has been allocated for military spending. This is about 4.1 percent of the distributed national income and 7.25 percent of the state budget.

Borkowski: Spending on national defense is relatively higher than last year. By how much is it higher and what is the reason for it?

Owsianik: Indeed, spending for this purpose is higher than last year by 14.9 percent. The primary reason for this is the changes in prices and wages. Therefore one can say that the percentage of military spending out of the total state budget remains basically the same.

Borkowski: It stems from this that planned military spending is based on the country's economic possibilities.

Owsianik: That is indeed the way it is. In the current economic situation, every single item in the state budget has been examined particularly closely by deputies. The expenditure on national defense has been recognized as justified, essential, and necessary. This stance of the Sejm is explained by the conviction that the country's security and guarantees for the nation's peaceful existence are the cardinal raison d'etat of our socialist state.

An assessment of the current international situation and the dangers inherent in it indicate that what constitutes our national achievement -- sovereignty, security, and inviolability of our borders -- has to be guarded particularly closely. There should never be a shortage of resources for this purpose.

All sober-thinking citizens know that defense costs money. They also know that weakness is always more expensive. They also realize that war is incalculably dearer. The socialist states, including Poland, will do everything to prevent this latter eventuality. Hence the peace and disarmament initiatives. It is essential that we possess a modernly equipped and trained army and that we devote so much attention to strengthening our defense readiness. May I add that this is a necessity inflicted by the aggressive forces of imperialism.

Borkowski: This aggressiveness is displayed not only by specific decisions and political-military actions by the capitalist states. It is also reflected in the scale of their military spending.

Owsianik: Of course. The growth of this spending may be assessed in various ways, for example in the percentage of a given country's national income or on a per capita basis. One can illustrate this by such countries as the FRG, Great Britain, or France. In recent years, the proportion of military spending by these countries out of their national incomes has been 4.1 percent, 5.3 percent, and 4.2 percent respectively. At the same time, Poland's spending has been 3.7 percent.

During the same time, military spending per capita was $462 in the FRG, $436 in Great Britain, and $415 in France, and in our country, it was only about $57, several times less than in the mentioned countries.

Borkowski: Are funds allocated for national defense used exclusively for defense purposes?

Owsianik: No. That would be impossible. After all, the armed forces are an integral part of the state. Hence, part of the funds allocated for them flow in various forms to other spheres of social and economic life. An interesting example is the results of military scientific and technical research which, in the form of various kinds of technical and industrial apparatus, measuring-equipment, and so on, are transferred to civilian enterprises and scientific research establishments, where they usefully serve purposes other than defense.

This applies, for example, to navigation radar for fishing vessels, radio aids for air traffic control points, laser equipment for locating coal seams, corrosion-free cables, telephone switchboards, and so on. Military scientists also take part in the work of civilian research teams to solve important tasks for the entire national economy.

Borkowski: The PPR Sejm controls the use of funds for national defense. In this sense, what is the role of the commission of which you, comrade deputy, are chairman?

Owsianik: The Supreme Chamber of Control, the Sejm's controlling body, constantly checks to see if spending conforms to the estimates and if the Ministry of National Defense's spending on national defense is correct. At the same time, and under a somewhat separate procedure, the National Defense Commission supervises the performance of tasks by the armed forces, including their use of state budgetary funds. This the commission does by visiting military units, where we are interested in the performance of service duties and training, and in the living conditions of soldiers. Deputies also visit military building sites where they acquaint themselves with the performance of tasks, specialized technical equipment, work organization, and so on.

In addition, during meetings with the electorate, deputies listen to remarks, comments, and demands concerning military service by citizens.

These and other activities by the commission permit an accurate assessment of what the armed forces are doing and how they use society's zloties.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS ATTEND USSR ARMY DAY RECEPTION

LD230732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army, Major General Aleksandr Khomenko, military, naval and air attache of the USSR Embassy in Warsaw, gave a reception. The reception was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski, Edward Kowalczyk, members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee, and among them: Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense; deputy speakers of the Sejm, members of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, representatives of political and social organizations, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, generals, World War II veterans, people from the world of science and culture and the hosts of the capital.

ISRAEL'S PERES PRAISES RESULTS OF VISIT

AU221914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Feb 85

["Statement Made by Shim'on Peres during a Press Conference Arranged at the End of His Romanian Visit" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/2/1985 -- During a press conference arranged in Bucharest on Friday morning, before his departure from Romania, the prime minister of the State of Israel said:

"We had a very intensive visit in Romania, a real opportunity for a very comprehensive and profound exchange of views. President Nicolae Ceausescu, as it is known, played an important role in bringing together Egypt and Israel and I do believe that he can cantribute for the continuation of the peace momentum in the Middle East. Together we went over the different options and the need for a continued exchange of views and, normally, we also dwelt with bilateral relations. I'm returning home as a more knowledgeable person, and with a real wish to do whatever we can to bring peace to the Middle East for all the people."

Asked to make a statement on his most impressive feeling after the talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu and with the other Romanian officials, the Israeli premier stated: "The deep knowledge of President Nicolae Ceausescu of the political situation prevailing in the world and existing in the Middle East, the multitude of his connections. I have told President Ceausescu that between 'socialism and goulash' and communism and courage, I prefer communism with courage, and undoubtedly that in foreign affairs Romania did show courage, a very varied rate of connections, which is very important. The Romanian Government has more connections in more different places than many other governments in the world, and a very serious and deep desire for peace, for the reduction of tension, and for the reduction of armament."

Asked whether he expected news before his visit to Bucharest, and whether he did not get any, the head of the Israeli Government showed [as received] among other things: "The problem is not so much to get news. With the wealth of news in the world, the problem is to distinguish which of the news that we are getting are realistic, and which of them are imaginary and of a passing nature. What I can say that I got in Romania is this important distinction -- not from our part, but on the part and positions of other people, from a very reliable source -- so we can understand really what everybody is up to and what can be done. And that's the real importance in this sort of an exchange of views".

Answering to a question on Israel's attitude toward the agreement between Jordan and the PLO, Shim'on Peres showed that the present government of his country was ready to invite King Husayn with a Jordanian delegation, and, if possible, with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, to open negotiations without any prior conditions. "Any proposal which the king may bring up to those negotiations will be seriously considered by our part. We do not put any tabus or any conditions".

Asked to state whether he considered the series of talks in Cairo, Rome, Washington, Jeruslaem, Amman and Bucharest as a new stage in the resolution of the Middle East issue, the Israeli prime minister said: "I welcome the talks. I think only when you talk you can reach an agreement. If you don't talk, nothing is happening and surely a great deal of talks is necessary because there are different views, which is again normal in my eyes. And talks did precede the negotiations with Egypt and, for that reason, I basically see in those talks a postiive and constructive approach".

Answering a last question on the implementation of the plan for the retreat of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, Shim'on Peres showed that the first phase had been realised the previous Saturday. "Probably next week", he pointed out, "we shall decide on the second phase of our returning home."

MANESCU MEETS EGYPT'S 'ALI, OTHERS IN CAIRO

AU232025 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council, who is visiting Egypt, met in Cairo with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of that country. On the occasion, the sides examined the current stage and future development prospects of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field. Expressing the satisfaction of both countries with the upward course of economic ties, trade exchanges, and production sharing, the sides pointed out the determination of Romania and Egypt to expand and deepen their cooperation on mutually advantageous bases in the spirit of understandings reached between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Comrade Manea Manescu also met with Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, minister of planning and chairman of the joint commission for cooperation with Romania, and with Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of industry, with whom he discussed concrete issues regarding economic cooperation between the two countries and its development prospects.

CEAUSESCU'S SOCIOPOLITICAL CONCEPTS PRAISED

AU211431 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Feb 85 p 5

[University Professor Dr Marin Voiculescu article: "Social Sciences -- Actively Integrated Into the Activity of Developing Socialist Awareness"]

[Excerpts] Generally, the history and culture of a country brings forth in each epoch personalities with great intellect and a rare capability for examining social, political, and cultural processes of a national and international nature.

Such a personality with this great power of grasping, examining, and foreseeing things in the sociopolitical area, social philosophy, and utilizing the achievements of modern science to speed up the constructive process and its use in the very management of the socialist society is our party secretary general and the president of Socialist Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

We owe to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the new scientific, dialectical, and renewing spirit in the dialogue and confrontation with various non-Marxist concepts. In extensively examining the concepts, theories, and trends of the present-day world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has stressed that a majority of these emerge as a result of the searches of various progressive forces and of economic, political, legal, moral, and esthetic solutions that should bring about the development of society in keeping with the requirements of progress and a democratic life or, in the case of radical movements, that should bring about changes in society itself. These practical and theoretical trends made it necessary for Marxism to give a careful account and make a differentiated assessment. They express the interest in what is new in social renewal, even if we may have reservations toward certain views. A differentiated and constructive dialogue, not a rejection or any a priori labeling, is necessary with such concepts and trends, which, of course, are not Marxist concepts as such nor are they consistently Marxist.

Special attention has to be paid to concepts that proceed from certain major problems of the current epoch such as the scientific, technological, and democratic revolution, the future of society, and so forth. Even if in the final analysis they remain apologetic or propose only reforms and reorganizational work that does not affect the essence of the capitalist society -- because they contain strong elements of criticism about the capitalist economy and society in general and about its institutions and values, and because the acute political, ideological, moral, and cultural consequences of the crisis of the system in this society are revealed -- such theories require careful criticism and a differentiated examination.

We must develop the necessary militant attitude toward technocratic trends according to which the development of society would be possible only on the basis of a scientific revolution. As life has proven, the transition from one system to another, essentially superior system will take place on the basis of social revolution.

A firm attitude, without any ambiguity, must be adopted toward irrationalistic, mystical and antihumanistic trends and orientations, toward those stances that form a theory about the inequality of people, promote the cult of force and violence, and bring to light the reactionary theories that propagate violence, exploitation, and hatred among races and peoples.

Without this framework, it is necessary to more actively answer these antisocialist concepts that hold that socialism has failed as a theory, as a concept, and as a sociopolitical project of social organization. In this case, criticism must be seconded -- in the spirit of requirements outlined by the party leadership -- by the convincing image of the renewing transformations that socialism has brought about in the peoples' lives and by the superiority of the sociopolitical system based on the common ownership of the major means of production.

The party documents and the party secretary general attach special importance to various theories, concepts, and anlyses brought forth in the developing countries or about them. Any nihilistic, denigrating, and defiant positions held by certain political, sociological, philosophical, and anti-Marxist schools in connection with the so-called inability of those peoples to have their own ideological systems and their own political, social, and moral philosophies must be rejected. We view as totally unfounded and anachronistic the anti-Marxist concepts according to which the peoples in those areas of the world would not be able to create their own states and nations and bring about and lead their own social revolutions, and not be able to draft their own programs of social and political development and thus bring about their cultural assertion.

In the spirit of guidelines and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a political thinker of broad vision endowed with a penetrating understanding of the social and political processes and their trend of development, research work in the social and political sciences in our country must intensify its contribution to the study of new phenomena and to giving general application to the experience of socialist construction in Romania from the view of scientific socialism and our party's ideology.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS

For Lisbon media coverage of the visit to Portugal of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and his meetings with Portuguese officials, including Portuguese Foreign Minister Jaime Gama, see the Portugal section of the 25 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MAMULA OBSERVES COMBINED MILITARY EXERCISE

LD222249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The units of Belgrade Military District engaged in a combined tactical exercise in winter conditions lasting several days were visited today by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense. The federal secretary was welcomed by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and by Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Dimic, commander of Belgrade Military District.

This exercise is being conducted within the ambit of routine activities within the program of the YPA units, commands, and headquarters combat training. In addition to YPA units and territorial defense units, other structures of the sociopolitical communities in the area in which the exercise is taking place are also participating in the exercise. At the same time the exercise represents a unique test of the degree of training, endurance, capability, and psychophysical readiness for carrying out tasks in complex weather and meteorological conditions in which the temperature fell as low as minus 26 degrees centigrade.

Today attacks were carried out by armored and mechanized units with artillery and air force support along the line of defense. During the morning part of the exercise, which was also watched by the federal secretary of national defense, using strong mechanized forces the attacker broke through the established defense line and reached the second defense line where he was stopped. With a flank attack by armored units and with the help of helicopters for antiarmor fighting, the defenders tried to destroy the wedge of the attackers but failed and the defenders had to withdraw to a new line of defense.

During his conversation with exercise command, the federal secretary of national defense praised highly the level of training, teamwork, and the ability of the units to carry out combat action in winter conditions.

LIBERATION OBSERVANCE TO INCLUDE MILITARY PARADE

LD221928 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The observance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Yugoslavia and the victory over fascism must be permeated by the ideas and the lasting values of the revolution. All manifestations held in connection with this jubilee must be well organized and free from anything resembling excessive or irrational expenditure.

This was stressed today at the first session of the committee for the observance of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country and the victory over fascism that established the platform for the celebration of this jubilee.

Dr Marjan Rozic, chairman of the committee, stressed in his introductory speech that the liberation struggle undertaken in July 1941 had been not a spontaneous, unorganized rebellion, but a deliberate action prepared by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia. The SFRY is the only country in Europe in which from beginning till end an organized liberation struggle was waged against the occupying forces. This cost immense human and material sacrifices. Rozic stressed: Before the world we affirmed to a high degree values of the greatest significance for all peoples and nations -- their inalienable right to manage and decide their destiny independently and to live in full freedom.

Stressing that our resolute resistance to Stalinism opened up fresh alternatives to socialism and relations between socialist countries, Rozic added that our country also made a great contribution to founding and developing the Nonaligned Movement. However, he went on, we constantly face attempts to devalue this. These are obviously bloc [blokovske] calculations because on one hand the contribution of our national liberation struggle to the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition is underrated, while on the other, attempts are made to devalue the achievements of our revolution. Rozic then went on to say that our National Liberation Army could never be compared with any other resistance movement or with the role that armed forces of some countries played before the end of the war, which had until then been in the Nazi-fascist camp.

Rozin then recalled that the campaign to forgive crimes of former associates and servants of the occupying forces is also being revived. Does this mean that the surviving participants in our struggle are to betray their dead comrades and the goals for which they fought, and even to reconcile themselves to the still existing aggressive ideologies and claims by fascist remnants? Rozic asked. There can be no reconciliation with those who never accepted the national liberation struggle and the achievements of our revolution, was Rozic's categorical answer. Stories about the alleged reexamination of the events of that time and even less, demands that we should accepts for the sake of humanism the so-called general reconciliation, are of no avail. We shall not equate those who fought with those who had betrayed the country. This spurious humanism that is being smuggled under the slogan of democracy is reactionary through and through and antidemocratic in nature. What is appearing behind all this are the ghosts of reactionary nationalism, conservative right-wing views, and anticommunism.

As one of the victorious countries in World War II, Yugoslavia is organizing a parade, thus manifesting its great contribution to the victory over fascism, Colonel General Milan Daljevic said, all the more so since recently attempts to minimize this contribution have become more frequent. Recalling that the last military parade in our country was held 10 years ago, Daljevic went on to add that in the meantime our Armed Forces have developed and this manifestation is the most appropriate way to demonstrate this. This is an opportunity for the working people to see where the resources they set aside for defense are invested and the results of such investments. In concurring with the view that such manifestations are relatively expensive, Daljevic added that the parade is still necessary because it is a way to pay homage to those who never lived to see the day of victory, as well as to help inspire the young generation by the example of older ones.

In holding this parade, we are not "sabre-rattling" nor posing a threat to anybody, least of all to our people, as antisocialist and antiself-managing forces are trying to indicate. In Daljevic's words, the parade is to reflect continuity in the development of our defense concept and unity and the level of equipment and training of all elements of national defense. In addition to Yugoslav People's Army units, members of the territorial defense of all the republics and provinces, and units of the federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and of civil defense will also take part in the parade. It will show about 50 types of weapons and military equipment, which we have developed and made operative in the past 10 years. The Army will not ask for additional resources to finance its obligations in the parade, but will meet the costs from the current annual military budget, Milan Daljevic stressed.

Goran Milinovic emphasized that the young people, too, are backing the platform to mark the jubilee [word indistinct] young people are carefully preparing the celebration of youth day. Ali Sukrija advocated that through various manifestations which must have a uniform character throughout the country, particular attention should be paid to our ideological orientation.

But, he added, this, too, represents an opportunity to intensify the struggle for greater production, by which we shall demonstrate that we are capable of overcoming everything, including our present economic difficulties. We have demonstrated to the world that we know how to fight for freedom; now we must show that we know how to take care of our development.

Cedomir Solarev spoke about the preparations to mark the 40th anniversary of the Srem front, putting forward the proposed concept of the celebrations which were adopted. Vicko Krstulovic proposed that greater attention also be paid to the front on the Adriatic, and this, too, was endorsed.

The session accepted the proposal that a secretariat of the committee be elected. It is composed of: Marjan Rozic (chairman), Radovan Knezevic (secretary), Refki Dauti, Mitja Ribicic, Petko Plazacic, Lazar Djodjic, Zarko Mikic, Milic Bugarcic, Svetozar Oro, Bogdan Sunderic, Milan Rakas, and Ivan Ivanji.

SLOVENE, ITALIAN TU'S TO DEBATE NATIONALITY ISSUE

LD241552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1152 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Trieste, February 24 (TANJUG) -- The position of nationalities -- the criterion of democracy is the subject of a joint session of the regional secretariat of the trade unions of Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy, and of a trade union of Slovenia, Yugoslavia, to take place at Isola, Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia, on March 1, it was announced at a press conference here today.

Over 200 participants in the forthcoming gathering, the first of its kind in Europe, are to discuss a string of questions concerning the role of trade unions in strengthening peaceful coexistence in nationally mixed areas and the contribution of minorities to goodneighbourly relations.

The forthcoming Isola gathering, a result of expressively good cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, will be primarily aimed at pointing in an open dialogue to fresh possibilities in solving the problems of the Yugoslav minority in Italy and the Italian minority in Yugoslavia. The ensuing exchange of experiences from the life of minorities in both countries will orientate further tasks of their trade unions in solving minority questions and building an atmosphere for a fuller legal superstructure concerning their positions.

A special emphasis will be laid on the fact against ethnic activities by reactionary forces in Friuli-Venezia Giulia against ethnic Yugoslavs in Italy do not reflect the stance of a majority of the population. Just because of this it is expected of the Isola gathering to put into the foreground the fact that of the minorities in the two countries only the Slovene minority in Italy has not its rights and, therefore, confirm the several times repeated stand of the Friuli trade unions that a law on global protection for the Slovene minority should be enacted as soon as possible.

SUBNOR DENOUNCES HANGING OF PRIEST'S PICTURE

LD241926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1634 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Priboj, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- During the discussion about the work and future tasks of the war veterans organization during today's session of the municipal committee of the Federation of Veteran's Associations of the SFRY [SUBNOR] held in Priboj, those who had provided the initiative and those who hung the picture of Reverend Muhajlo Jevdjevic [Serb Orthodox priest], the notorious Chetnik ideologist and war criminal, on the bell tower of the memorial church in Prijob were vehemently denounced.

Particularly expressed was the war veterans' anger and reaction to the incredible fact that an enlarged picture of the Chetnik ideologist, who was given his just dues, had been displayed as early as the autumn of 1983, yet was discovered and removed only a few days ago. This is an indication, the Priboj war veterans warn, that there had been a return to this environment of religious activity above that established by legislation.

In connection with this enemy action, the municipal conference of Priboj SAWP and the war veterans' organization received a statement from the secretariat of internal affairs and from the state security service that notes, among other things, that immediately before the publication of the news regarding this matter there had been a reaction by the security service that had established a frame picture of Rev Mihajlo Jevdjevic was hanging in the hall of the bell tower of the memorial church in Priboj. The picture was seized and, according to the minutes, it had been established that the church committee had decided to hang the picture in August 1983. Also established was who had proposed this and who had brought the picture into the room where it was hung. A criminal report had been filed with the Titovo Uzice Public Prosecutor's Office against the people responsible for actions of enemy propaganda and misuse of church premises for political purposes, says the statement by the Priboj Secretariat of Internal Affairs and the State Security Service.

Priboj war veterans demand, as confirmed at their electoral conference today, that specters of the sinister past not be allowed to surface in any way whatsoever and that our society, in an uncompromising way, vigorously and efficiently settle accounts with the protagonists of such negative manifestations.

CROATIAN COUNCIL HEARS SPILJAK ECONOMIC REPORT

LD230110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1617 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Zagreb, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- A session of the SR of Croatia Council of the Republic was held today with Jaksa Petric, SR of Croatia Presidency President, in the chair. The session was attended, in addition to council members, by members of the SR of Croatia Federation Council and by responsible representatives of republican organs and organizations.

The council is reported to have discussed topical issues concerning the sociopolitical situation in the SFRY and in the SR of Croatia. Mika Spiljak, Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium president, gave the introduction.

In a concise, but very informative report, Mika Spiljak spoke, among other things, about the economic situation in the SR of Croatia today and in the past few years, pointing out the undisputable signs of positive tendencies in production growth, the need for better organization of the economy for world trade, the need for agreed conclusions and attitudes to be implemented, and the significant role of the Socialist Alliance in rallying and activating the broadest strata of the working people. Speaking about topical ideological issues, Mika Spiljak warned about the opposition activity of some individuals and groups in the country, encouraged from abroad within the context of intensified pressure by external reactionary forces.

In a very lively and fruitful discussion in connection with Spiljak's report, a few of those present also raised the issue of Jakov Blazevic's interview in POLET, dissociating themselves from the method of polemicizing with dead revolutionaries, and demanded that the Council of the Republic dissociate itself from such action. This was accepted by acclamation.

In the debate some questions connected with the criteria for the election of new members of the Council of the Republic were also raised.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

AU231605 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Feb 85 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Text] In preparation for the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, talks were held in the Kosovo SAWP Conference Presidium on the implementation of the economic stabilization program, the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, and especially the delegate system, the work of SAWP, and the implementation of its constitutional role.

At the presidium session, which was attended by a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference headed by Milan Rakas, the introductory remarks were made by Sefki Bitici, Aleksandar Peric, and Ismail Jikulovci.

In implementing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in the Kosovo Province, notable results have been achieved in many fields of socioeconomic development. Industrial production has increased at a rate of 7.3 percent, 0.3 percent more than planned. Exports increased 16 percent, and exports to the hard currency area 3.6 percent. However, despite the negative results mentioned [as published], the Kosovo economy continues to be faced with very complex and serious problems. Among the leading ones is the liquidity shortage of the economy and the banks. Associated labor organizations are facing a shortage of working capital. The losses incurred last year and those carried over from 1983 amount to almost 5.8 million dinars. The province is also experiencing a constant fall in the standard of living of workers and very low average personal incomes. Therefore it was stressed at the session that a greater involvement of all the subjects is necessary in order to mitigate these problems.

It was said at the session that the discussions held in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum broached some questions of the delegate system, self-managing relations, and elections. It was said that delegates often express their opinions and not the opinions of their grass roots, because they are in insufficient contact with the grass roots and do not know their problems. There are also shortcomings in the field of the cadre policy.

VOJVODINA PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES NATIONALITY ISSUE

LD230418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- At the Vojvodina LC detailed preparations have been going on for some time for the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Plenum, which will be devoted to the implementation of equality and brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities in this multinational area, it was said at today's Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee Presidium session. This exceptionally important subject for Vojvodina and for our entire country had been discussed, as Sreta Stajic noted, by 14 Vojvodina municipal LC committees and by Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee commissions. Figures and reports, as well as direct knowledge ofother sociopolitical organizations, bodies, and institutions where intranational relations are at the focus of attention, were noted. This shows the breadth of approach to this subject in order that the forthcoming plenum might establish the right assessments on the real situation and the conclusions for the activity of LC organizations.

President Bosko Krunic noted that this subject was discussed at the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee primarily because it is an obligation of the LC to assess regularly the state of intranational relations, due to the negative aspects that are emerging in this sphere throughout Yugoslavia and have their focal point to some extent also in Vojvodina, which is both a part of this entity and of the situation in Yugoslavia. We are facing this debate without panic, with clear assessments and resolute attitudes, to affirm that which deserves to be affirmed, to point out omissions and weaknesses, and to continue the uncompromising struggle against everything that restricts the development of equality, obstructs the progress of intranational relations, and is contrary to LCY policy. It is particularly important to insist on the linking up and unity of LCY, ideopolitical action in the struggle against nationalism and other opposition and enemy activities whose aim is to wreck brotherhood and unity. In this respect, the question of the attitude to nationalism in the LCY, passiveness and opportunism, deserves special attention. The border of intranational relations neither begins nor ends in only one area of our country, and, thus, not in Vojvodina either, taking into consideration, however, in this context also certain specific features of the situation in this sphere, it was said in today's debate.

By proceeding from the growth of nationalism not only in Vojvodina, Slavko Veselinov believes that the question of the struggle against this evil should be made much more incisive. We are still not battling enough against phenomena of nationalism and clerico-nationalism, that which violates equality, brotherhood, and unity, and that which disputes the provinces as constitutive elements of the federation. In Ljubisa Stankov's view, the debate on intranational relations least of all should be routine and stereotype -- only being paid lip service. In the very approach to this subject, we must rid ourselves of cliches because the situation now, too, is different than it was. This means in practice a more modern approach to this question: One should rid oneself of the exaggerated normativist angle; one should look social reality squarely in the face and see what is the real position of the nations and nationalities, and then alter the situation through action whereever the situation is not what it should be. In one word, equality "should not be proved through persuasion, but one should fight for it." Stankov says that there are still many "old-fashioned aspects" in the approach to inranational relations in our country. It is necessary to discuss in greater detail the question of equality or inequality, and in particular at the grass roots, production relations which are frequently linked with the state-property, group-property, and private-property attitude.

Katalin Hajnal and other participants in the debate pointed out the need to affirm the results achieved in pooling labor and resources throughout Yugoslavia, in particular the further encouraging of this process in associated labor and strengthening the responsibility for pooling.

Dusan Popovic also believes that in the approach to intranational relations one should not aim at some stereotype, all the more so since this is a question of an area with a large number of nations and nationalities and in a certain sense, a different view toward intranational relations than in some other areas of our country. He stresses that the situation as a whole must be well examined and changed where it is not good, and that everything which Vojvodina has so far achieved should be affirmed. The socioeconomic relations of equality, too, are exceptionally important. Intranational relations cannot be successfully resolved in microenvironments while at the same time ignoring what is going on in macroenvironments. Popovic particularly advocated intensified activity in the development both of economic and social integration in the SFRY. He pointed in particular to Kardelj's thesis on the national question, as one of the fundamental theses for the political stability of the SFRY, especially for intranational relations, so that every nation and every nationality might feel secure as regards its socioeconomic and political position.

PRISTINA DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR

LD211418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Pristina, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- Pristina District Court, presided over by Judge Cerim Metaj, pronounced sentences of 1 year's imprisonment each on Teuta Bektesi, 27, a student from Lopata near Kumanovo, and Teuta Hadru, 28, a doctor from Pristina, for the criminal act of hostile propaganda. As punishment for the same act, minors N.M. and B.Z., both 16 and students at a secondary vocational school, were placed under increased parental supervision.

The court proceedings proved that the accused, acting on beliefs of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, were supplying reading, and distributing hostile material. Teuta Bektesi has been involved in hostile propaganda since mid-1982, when she gave the minors N.M. and B.Z. copies of an irredentist magazine. Teuta Hadru was involved in hostile propaganda during 1983 and 1984. She gave a pamphlet entitled "Titoisti" to the minor N.M. to read, and gave five copies of the irredentist paper GLAS KOSOVA to the minor B.Z. for distribution.

KOMUNIST CITED ON MACEDONIAN LC MEMBER'S SENTENCE

LD230051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Skopje, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- Slavko Josifovski, pensioner and national liberation war fighter since 1942, member of the Macedonian CP since 1944, has been sntenced by the Gostivar Municipal Court to 3 months' imprisonment because he criticized Aleksandar Nestorovski, present of the municipal court and now municipal public attorney, at the meeting of the municipal LC organization of the Dutlok local community in Gostivar. This is reported by the Macedonian issue of KOMUNIST in its latest issue.

Aleksandar Nestorovski sued Josifovski for slander and insult, while the municipal court sentenced him, according to the customary procedure "in the name of the people" to a single punishment of imprisonment of 3 months' duration. At the above-mentioned meeting, Nestorovski did not react to the criticism, nor did the LC raise a debate on this.

Slavko Josifovski's criticism referred to the extension of Nestorovski's house 7 years ago, for which he did not obtain urban agreement. KOMUNIST writes that he illegally extended his house by another 200 square meters without having paid the relevant communal contribution. The then municipal LC committee assessed this action as incompatible with the post and function discharged by Nestorovski, and the municipal assembly therefore relieved him of his post as president of the municipal court. However, he later returned to this post and when his mandate expired, he was appointed municipal public attorney, which he is still...

It is interesting, the paper writes, that the republican secretariat for justice was of the view that "Aleksandar Nestorovski, in his post as president of the municipal court, has, with his behavior in connection with the extension of his house, acted contrary to the law and relevant regulations, as well as moral norms, which have placed a special obligation on him on account of the function which he discharged." Macedonia's Supreme Court also confirmed this view.

After all this, KOMUNIST concludes, the question that arises is: Is it possible that for substantiated criticism directed at some LC members, the municipal court should "pass judgment."

Recently, KOMUNIST recalls, for all basic LC organizations in the Gostivar municipal LC organization, a letter from the Macedonian LC Central Committee was sent informing them of the attitudes of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in connection with the phenomenon of using LC documents to handle court disputes. It is clearly stressed that these documents cannot be used to handle court proceedings when private charges are brought, and that the LC member who brings private charges should bear the ideopolitical responsibility.

KOSOVO INSTITUTE PROFESSORS FACE PARTY EXPULSION

LD230446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 85

["Punishments for the Historians" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The party organization of the Kosovo Institute of History confirmed at its session last night, its earlier decision that three of its members -- Dr Fehmi Redzepi, Jusuf Bajraktari, and Dr Muhamet Satri -- be given the ideopolitical measure of final warning. The party punishments are due to inactivity and opportunism by the three historians in the action waged after the counterrevolutionary events to expose the platform of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

It remains to be seen whether these measures will become an example and whether this will be the end of the case of the party organization of the Kosovo Institute of History, for this is a case that has lasted for 2 years already.

First, after singling out names in order to clarify the situation in this basic LC organization, it passed the decision that Dr Redzepi, Bajraktari, and Dr Satri be punished with the final warning. However, the presidium of the municipal committee assessed this measure as mild and proposed that the three scientific workers be expelled from the LC. The basic organization then accepted this proposal. In the meantime, the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee Statutory Commission, assessed that such a decision must be reexamined, by explaining that statutory norms were not respected when it was adopted. Finally, at last night's session, the basic LC organization of the institute practically confirmed its original decision on the repeated pronouncement of the measure of final warning to three of its members.

It remains to be seen whether the Pristina Municipal LC Committee Presidium will agree with this decision and change its original view and proposal that the three associates be expelled from the LCY, or whether it will stick to its original assessment about their moral-political responsibility. However, one thing is certain: The LC organization of the Kosovo Institute of History still has things to do because the latest meeting demonstrated that its situation is not as it should be and that within its ranks there are people who must again be discussed.

ZAGREB CARDINAL CRITICIZED ON STEPINAC HOMILY

AU242042 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 85 p 4

[Inoslav Besker commentary: "A Church Service for an Evil Soul"]

[Excerpts] Just as a word about the dead usually says more about the living speaker than about the dead person, so the homily on the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac that spoke about this man whom the court and the public had already said what they had to say, said more about the man who spoke it: Cardinal Franjo Kuharic.

By entitling that homily "Precious Is the Death of a Righteous Man in God's Eyes," which means was more than allusive, Archbishop Kuharic once again, on his own behalf and on behalf of the four archbishops and bishops, as well as the 132 priests who celebrated the service in memory of Stepinac with him and with the authority of the president of the Yugoslav Bishops' Conference, and undoubtedly not without significance for the entire Catholic Church in our country, definitely rejected the condemnation with which this society assessed Stepinac's wartime and postwar political behavior.

According to Cardinal Kuharic, as GLAS KONCILA summarizes one of the mssages of his homily, even then Stepinac acted "exactly in the spirit of the most modern Catholic views on which John Paul II lays stress, especially in the encyclical 'The Redeemer of Man,'" and -- if memory does not fail us -- this is most serious accusation so far expressed in our journalism at Pope Wojtyla's expense, regardless of whether what was involved was just clumsiness, or perhaps the revelation of the pope's policy on the part of the informed cardinal.

There is no doubt that Cardinal Kuharic did not miss the opportunity to show solidarity with Stepinac again, in 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dearly-paid-for victory over fascism. In vain are the expectations that the president of the Yugoslav Bishops' Conference would at least once publicly dissociate himself from these alleged believers who, along with religious slogans, come with impudent fascist investives, such as the young pro-Ustasha singers in Duvno, Split, and elsehwere.

"Qyuis tacet, consentire videtur" -- "It is considered that he who is silent, consents -- is an old maxim that has found its application in the practice of canoncial law and, therefore, is certainly not unknown to Cardinal Kuharic.

The question remains open as to what extent this attitude is the personal opinion of the Zagreb capital and to what extent it is the expression of political forces that, having been defeated everywhere, have sought refuge in the Catholic Church, that is, to be more exact, in a part of its high clergy. We must be prompted to ask this by the somehow simultaneously orchestrated support by a smaller part of the Catholic Church in the United States for Andrija Artukovic, expressed by means of pressure on the commissioned judge and public opinion.

Knowing what Artukovic is responsible for, one can think of no more baneful accusation of Stepinac than the contention that he gave orders to Artukovic, and that this Ustasha Himmler was an obedient executor of the archbishops' orders.

However, if for Cardinal Kuharic all this is righteousness, then what is at stake is not Stepinac, the politician, wavering and incompetent and, finally, a criminal who has long been buried historically and in fact, but rather Stepinac, who does not even shrink from crimes in his anticommunism, the moral example that the president of the Bishops' Conference of Yugoslavia proffers to belivers on the anniversary of victory over fascism. And that really says more about Cardinal Kuharic th n about Stepinac.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON CHERNENKO ADDRESS TO VOTERS

LD232122 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary: Konstantin Chernenko, head of the Soviet state and party, has called on the United States to consolidate the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, as well as the agreements signed in the seventies. At the same time, he told the voters of his constituency, voting for the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, that all member-countries of the Warsaw Pact are ready to extend the validity of this military organization formed 30 years ago. Here is Milika Sundic:

The speeches held in the past few days by the leading members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo before their voters in connection with tomorrow's election for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, summed up the results in the spheres of internal development and presented the tasks faced by Soviet society before the 27th party congress and the adoption of the new CPSU program. Considerable attention was also paid to international problems, first and foremost, to Soviet-American relations. Andrey Gromyko, Mikhail Gorbachev, Nikolay Tikhonov, and Konstantin Chernenko emphasized in their speeches the importance of the Soviet-American negotiations on the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons and demilitarization of space, along with simultaneously warning the United States that any attempt by it to achieve military superiority over the USSR would be thwarted, as on many previous occasions.

Konstantin Chernenko, in his speech read to the voters of the Kuybyshev region, stated that all member-countries of the Warsaw Pact agreed to renew, that is, to extend this military alliance after the 30th anniversary of its founding. In saying this, the head of the Soviet state and party confirmed that the Soviet leadership expects no changes in East-West relations and that there are no conditions, military or political, to dissolve military blocs. The West, where the arms race is assuming growing proportions -- from the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe -- to plans to produce space weapons -- of of the same view.

In Konstantin Cherenenko's assessment, the world situation is very complex and this, in his view, calls for further strengthening the socialist community and its unity, as well as consolidating the world socialist system on the international scene. It is characteristic that not a single electoral speech mentioned the current idea of holding an international consultative meeting of communist and workers' parties, although it is known that the CPSU advocates such a meeting. Chernenko did, however, refer to Soviet-Chinese relations by saying that the USSR attaches special significance to the normalization with the PRC, where serious political disagreements still exist, which could be overcome through efforts by both sides. Such an assessment of Soviet-Chinese relations is imcomparably milder than the criticisms pronounced recently by the Soviet press at the expense of Chinese policy, in connection with the observance of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship and Mutual Assistance Treaty. To put it more precisely, the assessment could be understood as a confirmation of the USSR continuing to believe that periodical exchange of views between the two countries would lead to certain positive results.

True enough, with reference to the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of nuclear arms and demilitarization of space, the USSR believes that progress is possible, and provides assurances that everything necessary will be done by the Soviet side in order that some kind of agreement be reached.

However, doubts about American intentions remain, and to prove this the American persistence to continue with space experiments and the production of antimissile weapons is cited. But all this does not diminish the significance that the USSR attaches to its relations with the United States, and this is also borne out by Konstantin Chernenko's proposal that the two countries should strengthen the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, as well as those signed in the seventies.

MAKEDONIJA ON BULGARIAN 'ADMINISTRATIVE GENOCIDE'

LD221455 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 22 Feb 85

[Text] Skopje, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Bulgarian-Turkish "minority genocide" conflct, which has recently further escalated, has led to a noticeable cooling of relations between the two countries. Sofia tries to lessen the problem of "Bulgarization" of the Turkish minority by keeping quiet, Today's issue of Skopje newspaper MAKDDONIJA reports.

The latest protests in Turkey have seriously shaken the denationalization plans of Bulgaria. Bulgaria is known to have been suppressing for decades the national rights of the Turks, of whom there are about 1 million, as well as those of nearly half a million Roms, a large number of Romanians, Armenians, and Greeks, and about 200,000 Macedonians, which in the number of Macedonians who lived only in the area of Pirin Macedonia according to the first two post-war censuses in Bulgaria.

The process of denationalization, that is to say the creation of a "unified socialist nation," the Skopje daily reports, was given the "green light" at the 10th BCP Congress in 1971, when a new ideological orientation on the "Bulgarization" of inhabitants had been approved. Sofia's denationalization formula has undoubtedly been borrowed from the rich treasury of "greater Bulgaria" bourgeois ideologies.

The blade of the "administrative genocide" became particularly blunt in 1974, when "party guidelines for ideological work" were passed. This was the most powerful trump card for activity among the non-Bulgarian population, which makes up one-fourth of the total of 9 million Bulgarians.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences also got involved in the action. It was given the scientific task of preparing a list of 16,000 Bulgarian names. The parents of newborn children had to choose names for their children from this list, and every adult member of the national minority had to take one of these "party approved names."

All of the 1,300 mosques were closed for rites and in 1971 a padlock was placed on the last school to teach in Turkish. All textbooks and literature in Turkish were removed from bookshops and libraries.

As is well known, Sofia made an identical move 20 or so years ago when, by special decree, the Macedonian language was simply eliminated from schools in Pirin Macedonia and in the border region.

The process of "administrative genocide" should have been completed by the end of this year, but this last wave of denationalization has met with a strong protest, Bosko Nacevski, author of the commentary concludes. All this has led to the cooling of relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian side claims that the Turkish minority is changing namese "voluntarily," and the Turkish side claims that what is going on is "enforced Bulgarization," with which Sofia is violating the Helsinki act.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS FALL, IMPORTS RISE -- Belgrade, Feb 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav exports fell by 12 per cent in value and imports rose by 69 per cent in value in January this year, compared with the corresponding month last year. The Federal Statistical Office said the country's commodity exports to hard-currency markets declined by 20 percent in value while those to the clearing-account area rose by five per cent in value. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 22 Feb 85 LD]